



JOHAN - AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAUVS. A. AETAT 50: 1642

Croft Sculptor.

K

Job. Amos Comenii 1585

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

*Hoc est,
Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo
Rerum, & in vita Actionum, sed
Pictura & Nomenclatura.*

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS,
Visible WORL D.

O R,

*A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief
Things that are in the world; and of
Mens Employments therein.*

*A Work newly written by the Author in
Latine, and High-Dutch (being one of his last
Essays, and the most suitable to Childrens
capacities of any that he hath hitherto
made) & translated into English,*

By CHARLES HOOLE, Teacher of a
Private Grammar-School in
Lothbury, LONDON.

*For the use of young Latine-Scholars.
Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.*

*Janu: LONDON,
Printed for J. Kirton, at the Kings-Arms, in
Saint Paules Church-yard, 1659. S.*



2 Gen. 19, 20.

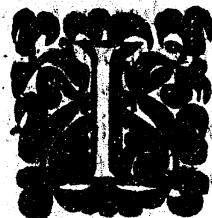
The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all Cattell, and to the Fowl of the air, and to every beast of the Field.

2 Gen. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cunctas animantes terrae, & universa volatilia cali, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellaruntque Adam nominibus suis cuncta animantia, & universa volatilia cali, & omnes bestias agri.

பூஷா? பூஷா? பூஷா? பூஷா? பூஷா? பூஷா?

THE Authors PREFACE TO THE READER.



Instruction is the means to expell Rudeness; with which young Wits ought to be wel-furbished in Schools: But so, as that the Teaching be 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, and 4. Solid.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as are beneficial to ones life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for Wisdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of Living. This will be that Grace of ones life, *to be wise, to act, to speak.*

3. 4. It will be *clear*, & by that firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business is that *sensual objects*

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jects be rightly presented to the senses, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof, we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schooles, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schooles, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of mens Actions in their way of living!* Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is a little Book, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.

I. The Pictures are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they

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they are described in the *Ianna Latina Lingue*, and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. The Nomenclatures are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general Term.

III. The Descriptions are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which such Book, and in such a dress may (I hope) serve,

I. To entice witty Children to it, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights. And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scarecrows may be taken away out of wisdomes Gardens.

II. This same little Book will serve to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more; which is also a great matter. For the senses (being the main guides of Child-hood, because therein the Mind doth not as yet raise up it self to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and

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wry themselves hither and thither, out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the Prime things that are in the world, by sport, and merry pastime.* In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of the *Vestibulum, and Ianua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of it self.

I. First it will afford a *Devise for learning to read, more easily than hitherto; especially having a Symbolical Alphabet set before it, to wit, the Characters of the several Letters, with the Image of that creature, whose voyce that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it.* For the yong *A b c* Scholar will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use can readily afford all things. And then, having looked over a *Table of the chief Syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inscriptions set over them

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them. Where again the very looking upon the thing Pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoyded by this Method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger Descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same Book being used in *English in English Schooles* will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the botome; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and Phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the Speech already understood into its parts, shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joyned together undercertain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English translation, may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latine tongue*: as one may see in this Edition, the whole Book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the Book is in all things the same, only in two idiomies, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also

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so some Observations and Advertisements added in the end, touching those things only, wherein the Use of the Latine tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first tasks of Learners ought to be little, and single, we have filled this first Book of training one up to see a thing of himself with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our Understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found some where else, whither there will now be an easie passage by this our little *Encyclopadia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said, touching the more cheerful use of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withall as they please, with the sight of the Pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing, which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing, which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not

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not only in the Picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, &c.

I V. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as, colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withall at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it self.

The

The Translator to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

Here are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused,) many of the Books of this well-deserving Author *Mr. John Comenius*; which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been Translated in several Countries out of Latine into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that, they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latine) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to yong Children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things, and words, they prove rather a more toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude, and variety (and thereby to become discouraged;) then to care to treasure them

up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his later works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer to the reach of tender wits; and in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgement,) descended to the very Bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the Senses well, by presenting their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, We generally missing this way, do teach children, as we do Parrats, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, taking the Way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secundary intentions, which, till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes, not to put a Child to School, till he be at least eleven, or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanour of such children for the most part, have taught many Parents to be hasty enough to send their own to School, if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they may be kept out of harms

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harmes way ; and yet if they do not profit, for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all, being had of their years,) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a Childe capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-Schooles to learn the Latine Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity, and ease. And at present I know no better Help to forward his yong Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latine Tongues.

What profitable use may be made thereof, respecting chiefly that his own Countrey and Language, he himself hath told you in his Preface ; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schooles, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare : leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion, and liberty, to use it, or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to School to learn Latine, I would have him together with his Accidence to be provided of this book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let him *look over the Pictures with their general Titles or Inscriptions*, till he be able to turn ready to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English, or Latine. By this means he shall have the Method

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Method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things, and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere in their real forms.

II. Let him *read the Description at large*, first in English, and afterwards in Latine, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelt. And withall, let him take notice of the Figures inserted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English, or Latine. Thus, he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly because our English-Schools think that Children should learn it at the Latine, and our Latine-Schooles suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our Common-Grammar is too much defective in this Part, & Scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from Schooles to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latine, or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Trades-men, many of whom write such *false English*, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble, in their Bills, and Shop-Books.

III. Then let him *get the Titles and Descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the Picture

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Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one be one, as they answer one another in Latine and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the Rules (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of the Accidence; where I would have him, tell what Part of Speech any word is, and then what Accidents belong to it; but especially to *decline the Nouns*, and *Conjugate the Verbs* according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his Accidence. As for the Rules of *Genders of Nounes*, and the *Præterperfect-tenses* and *Supines of Verbs*, or those of *Concordance* and *Construction* in the latter part of the Accidence, I would not have a child much troubled with them, till by the help of this Book he can perfectly practise so much of *Etymologie*, as concerns the first Part of his Accidehce only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go cheerfully forward in their Grammar, and School-Authors, especially, if whil'st they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair, and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that Countrey and Speech, which cannot without alteration of some Pictures, as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted

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fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latine, our English propriety of Speech will not admic the like. Therefore it will behoove those Masters, that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nounes, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had some years since (whil'st my own Child lived) begun the like, (having found it most agreeable to the best witted Children, who are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things, which they seem to represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to their Understanding,) but for as much as the work is now done, (though in somethings not so completely, as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desit in my own undertakings, for the present. And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated a Child, who is forward to impart to others, what himself hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not too much trouble their thoughts, and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; (because indeed to them they signifie nothing, but

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a more swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend also particulars, but by this or the like Subsidiarie, inform them, first with some knowledge of things, and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood, and more firmly kept in mind. Else, how should a Child conceive, what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is whch is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules, consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended, touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, that so we may apply our selves to their reach, but I leave the observation hereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby,

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and

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and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of Gods heavenly grace, and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in Lothbury, London, Jan. 25.
1658.

N B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.

(b 2)

The



*The Judgement of Mr. Hezekiah Wood-
Ward, sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in
LONDON, touching a Work of this Nature,
in his Gate to Sciences, Chap. 2.*

Certainly the use of Images, or Representations is great: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish, Fowles, they would stand us in great stead. For Pictures are the most intelligible Books, that Children can look upon. They come closest to nature; nay, saith Scaliger, Art exceeds her.

A Particular Advertisement.

Whereas divers Gentlemen of good quality, have been very earnest heretofore with *Charles Hoole* as well to Table as teach their Children; This is to give notice to all, but especially those of his acquaintance, that he is now fitted of an House and all things answerable to their meet accommodation, and will be diligent himself, and maintain an able Usher also in his House to attend their Teaching, and his Wife and her Servants, ready to see to their wholesome dyet, and cleanly ordering, upon a Rate answerable to so great a Charge and Pains, as are thereunto required. At the North-East Corner of the New-Buildings in the Token-house Garden in *Lothbury London*, Nere the *Royal Exchange*.

There is now in the Press, a third Edition Corrected and Inlarged. Of the easie Entrance to the Latine Tongue. Written by Mr. *Charles Hoole*, containing.

1. The Rudiments of Grammer, with the Examination of the Accidence.
2. A Vocabulary of common-words, English and Latine;
3. Sundry and short Examples, applicable to the Rules of Concordance, and Construction.
4. Collections out of the lowest School Authours.
5. More Elegant Expressions for Children.
6. The first Principles of Christianity, Which may be had bound altogether, or severally as directed in the Preface.

aults, that have escaped the Press, which I desire the Master to correct with his Pen, before he deliver the Book to his young Scholar to use; are these:

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tabula
stucketh
and
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tribuatur.
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For

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

A
WORLD of THINGS
Obvious to the Senses
drawn in PICTURES.

I.

Invitation.

Invitatio.



The Master, and the
Boy.

M. Come Boy ! learn
to be wise.

P. What doth this
mean, to be wise ?

M. To understand
rightly, to do rightly,
and to speak out right-
ly, all that are neces-
sary.

P. Who will teach me
this ?

M. I, by Gods help.

P. How ?

Magister & Puer.

M. VEni, Puer ! disce
Sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, Sa-
pere ?

M. Omnia, quae ne-
cessaria, recte intelligere,
recte agere, recte elo-
qui.

P. Quis me hoc do-
cebit ?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo ?

M. 3

M. I will guide thee
thorow all,

I will shew thēe
all.

I will name thēe
all.

P. Hēre, here I am ;
lead mee in the name
of God.

M. Before all things,
thou oughtest to learn
the plain sounds, of
which mans speech
consisteth ; which li-
ving Creatures know
how to make, and thy
tongue knoweth how to
imitate, and thy hand
can picture out.

Afterwards we will
go into the world,
and we will view all
things.

Hear thou hast a
lively & vocal Alphabet.

M. Ducam te,
per omnia,
Ostendam tibi
omnia.

Nominabo tibi
omnia.

P. En adsum ;
duc me, in nomine
D E I.

M. Ante omnia,
debes discere simplices
Sonos, ex quibus con-
stat Sermo humanus ;
quos, Animalia sciunt
formare, & tua Lingua
icit imitari, & tua Ma-
nus potest pingere.

Postea ibimus in
Mundum, & spectabi-
mus omnia.]

Alphabetum vivum
& vocale habes hic.



Cornix cornicatur. á á A a
The Crow cryeth.

Agnus balat. b é é B b
The Lamb blaitheth.

Cicáda strider. c i c C c
The grasshopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicir. ð u ð u ð ð d
The Vehooppoo saith.

Infans éjulat. é é é E e
The Infant cryeth.

Ventus flat. f i f i F f
The wind bloweth.

Anser gingrit
The Goose gaggleth, g a g a G g

Os halat. h i h h a b H h
**The mouth breaketh
out.**

Mus mintrit. i i i i
The Mouse chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit. k h a k h a K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus úlulat. l u l u L l
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus mürmurat. m u m m M m
The Bear murmurath.



Felis clamat. n a n n a N n
The Cat cryeth.

Anriga clamat. ó ó ó O o
The Carter cryeth.

Pullus pipit. pi pi P p
The Chicken pépeth.

Cáculus cúculat. k u k k u Q q
**The Cuckow singeth
cuckow.**

Canis ringitur. err R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens sibilat. si S s
The Serpent hisseth.

Graculus clamat. tac tac T t
The Jay cryeth.

Bubo ululat. ú u U u
The Owl howleth.

Lepus vagit. v a W w
The Hare squealeth.

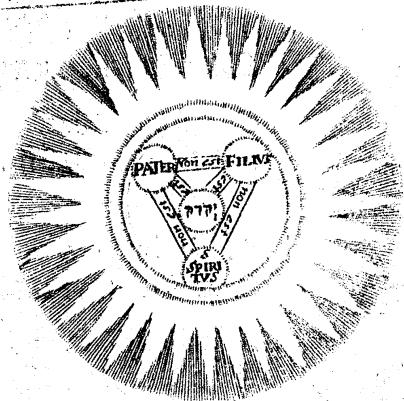
Rana coaxat. coax X x
The Frog croaketh.

Afinus rudit. y y y Y y
The Ass brayeth.

Tabanus dicit. ds ds Z z
**The Wæze or Horse-
fly saith.**

God.

Dens.



2

GOD is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting,

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence spiritual, and one.

In his Personality, Three.

In his will,

D E U S est ex se-
ipso, ab aeterno in aeterno-

num,
Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum

Essentia spiritualis & Unus.

Hypostasi,
Trinus.

Voluntate,

The

Holy,
Just,
Merciful,
and true.

In his power,
very great :

In his goodness,
very good.

In his wisdom,
unmeasurable.

A light
inaccessible ;
and yet all
in all :

Every where,
and no where :

The ~~highest~~ Good,
and the ~~only~~ unex-
hausted fountain of all
good things :

As the creator,
so the Governor,
and preserver of all
things, which
we call the
world.

Sanctus,
Justus,
Clemens,
verax,

Potentia,
Maximus,
Bonitate,
Optimus.

Sapientia,
immensus:

Lux
inaccessa ;
& tamen
Omnia in omnibus :
Ubique,
& nullibi :

Summum *bonum*,
& bonorum omnium
Fons
solus,
& inexhaustus.

Omnim Rerum
quas vocamus,
mundum,
ut *Creator*,
ita *Gubernator*,
& *Conservator*.

III.

Mundus.



The World.

Coelum

The Heaven 1.

hath fire,
and Stars.

The Clouds 2.

hang
in the air.

Birds 3.

lie
under the Clouds.

Fishes 4.

swim
in the water.

The earth

hath Hills 5.

Woods 6.

Fields 7.

Beasts 8.

and Men 9.

Thus,
the greatest
bodies
of the World,
the four Elements,
are full of their own
inhabitants.

Coelum 1.

habet Ignem,
& Stellas.

Nubes 2.

pendent
in Aere.

Aves 3.

volant
sub Nubibus.

Pisces 4.

natant
in Aquâ.

Terra

habet Montes, 5.

Sylvas, 6.

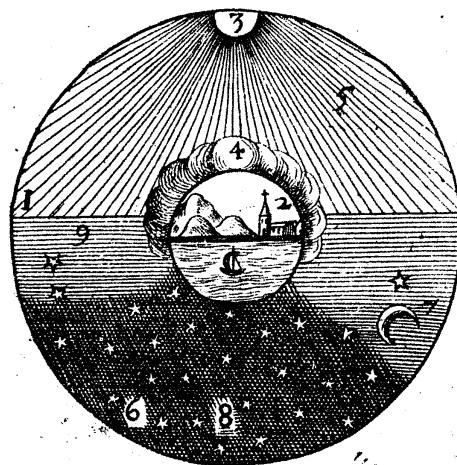
Campos, 7.

Animalia, 8.

Homines, 9.

Ita,
sunt plena
Habitatoribus suis,
quatuor Elementa,
Mundi
maxima
Corpora.

IV.

Cælum.

4

The Heaven.

The Heaven 1.
is whelled about,
and encompasseth
the Earth 2.
standing in
the middle.

The Sun 3.
wheresoever it is
meth perpeually,
whsoever dark

Clouds 4.
may take it from us ;
no by its rayes 5.
it causeth light,
and the light, Day.

On the other side
ver against it is
Darkness 6.

and thence Night.

In the Night,
meth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8.
lister, and twinkle.

In the Evening 9.
Twilight,
in the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
awning of the Day,

Cœlum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit
Terram 2.
stantem in medio.

Sol 3.
ubi ubi est,
fulget perpetuō,
ut ut

Nubila 4.
eum à nobis er'pant ;
facitque suis *Radiis* 5.

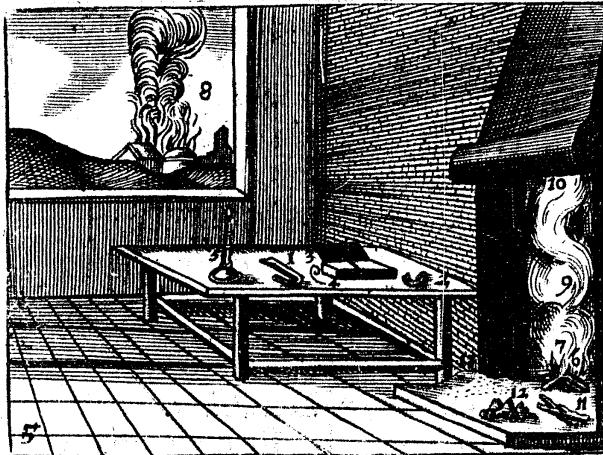
Lucem ;
Lux Diem.

Ex opposito,
sunt *Tenebra* 6.
inde *Nox*.

Nocte,
splendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, scintillant.

Vesperi 9.
est *Crepusculum* :
Manè *Aurora* 10.
& *Diluculum*.

Fire.



The Fire
Bloweth, burneth, and
consumeth to ashes.
A spark of it struck
out of a Flint 1
(or Fierstone) 2.
by means of a Steel 1.
and taken by tinder in
a tinder-box 3.
lighteth a match 4.
and after that
a Candle 5.
or a Stick, 6.
and causeth
a flame 7.

Ignis.
ardet, urit,
cremat.
Ejus *Scintilla*,
ope *Chalybis* 1.
è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2.
elisa,
& in *Suscitabulo* 3.
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum 4.
& inde *Candalam* 5
vel *Lignum* 6.
accendit,
& *Flammam* 7. excitat.

ize, 8.
atch
tcheth hold
the houses.
Smoak, 9.
endeth there from
tch
cking to the
imney 10.
neth into foot.

Of a Fire-brand,
or burning stick,) 11.
made a
and 11.
or quenched
ck).

Of a hot Coal
ed hot piece
a fire-brand)
mays a Coal 12.
or a dead
der.)

That,
ich remaineth,
at last
hes 13.
d Embers
or hot Ashes.)

vel *Incendium* 8.

quod
adficia
corripit.

Fumus 9.
inde ascendit,
qui,
adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem*.

Ex *Torre*,
(*ligno*
ardente,) 11.
fit *Tufo* 11.
(*lignum*
extinctum)

Ex *Prun*,
(candente
torris particulâ)
fit *Carbo* 12.
(particulâ
mortua.)

Tandem,
quod
remanet,
est *Cinis* 13.
& *Favilla*
(*cinis* ardens.)

VI.

Aër



The Air.

A cool Air 1.
breatheth gently.
The wind 2.
boweth strongly.
A Storm 3.
hoveth down Tress.
A whirl-wind 4.
urneth it self in a
wind compas.
A wind under
sound 5.
inseth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake, caus-
eth gapings of the
earth, (and falls of
ouses.) 6.

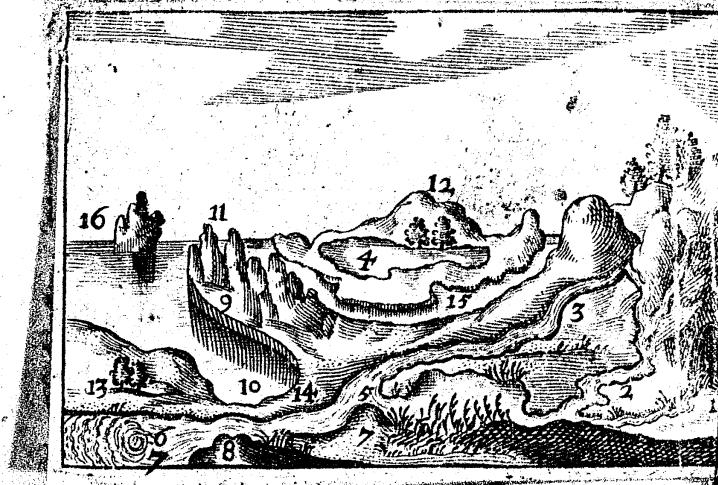
Aura 1.
spirat leniter.
Ventus 2.
flat validé.
Procella 3.
sternit arbores.
Turbo 4.
se agit in gyrum.

Ventus
subterraneus 5.
excitat
Terra-motum;
Terræ-motus
facit
Labes (ruinas.) 6.

VII. Aqua.

VII.

Aqua.



The Water.

The water
springeth
out of a fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in
a brook, 2.
runneth
in a beck, 3.
standeth
in a pond, 4.
wadeth
in the stream, 5.
is whirled about in a
hirl-pit 6.
do causeth
wens 7.

The River
 hath

banks 8.

The Sea
maketh
shores 9.
Bayes, 10.
Capes 11.
Islands 12.
Almost Islands 13.
Necks of Land 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it
Rocks. 16.

Aqua
scatet
è Fonte, 1.
defluit
in Torrente, 2.
manat
in Rivo, 3.
star
in Stagno, 4.
fluit
in Flumine, 5.
gyratur
in Vortice, 6.
facit
Paludes 7.

Flumen
habet
Ripas, 8.

Mare
facit
Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10.
Promontoria, 11.
Insulas, 12.
Peninsulas, 13.
Isthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet
Scopulos, 16.

C Nubes

VIII.

The Clouds.

Nubes.



A vapour 1.
ascendeth from the
water.

From it
a Cloud 2.
is made, and
a white Mist 3.

near the
Earth.

Rain 4
and a small shower
distilleth out of a
Cloud,
drop by drop:

Ex aqua
ascendit
Vapor. 1.
Inde fit
Nubes 2.
& propè terram
Nebula. 3.
E Nube
guttatum stillat
Pluvia 4
& Imber.

Which
being frozen,
is Hail; 5.
half-frozen,
is snow; 6.
being warm
is Mel-dew.

In a Rainy Cloud,
set over against the
Sun, the Rain-bow 7.
appareth.

A drop
falling into the
water, maketh
a Bubble. 8
many Bubbles
make
froth. 9.

Frozen water,
is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,
a white Frost.

Thunder
is made of a brimstone-
like vapour,
which
breaking out of a cloud
with lightning, 11.
thundereth and strik-
eth with lightning.

Quæ,
gelata,
Grando; 5.
semigelata,
Nix; 6.
calefacta,
Rubigo est.

In nube pluviosa,
Soli opposita,
apparet
Iris. 7.

Gutta,
incidentis in aquam,
facit
Bullam; 8.
multæ Bullæ
faciunt
Spumam. 9.

Aqua congelata
Glacies; 10.
Ros congelatus,
Pruina, dicitur.

Ex
vapore sulphureo
fit Tonitru,
quod,
erumpens è nube
cum Fulgere, 11.
tonat
& fulminat.

C 2 Terra.

IX.

Terra.



The Earth.

In the Earth

are

high Mountains 1.

Deep Valleys, 2.

Hills Rising, 3.

Hollow Caves, 4.

Plain Fields, 5.

Shady Woods, 6.

In Terra

sunt

Montes 1. *alti*,*Valles* 2. *profunda*,*Colles* 3. *elevati*,*Speluncae* 4. *cavae*,*Campi* 5. *plani*,*Sylvae* 6. *opacae*.

X.

Terræ-Fœtūs.



The Fruits of the Earth.

A meadow 1.
yieldeth
Grafs,
with Flowers
and Herbs,
which being
cut down,
are made Hay 2.
A Field 3.
yieldeth Corn,
and Pot-herbs 4.

Mushrooms 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.

Come up in
woods.
Metals,
Stones,
and Minerals
grew under the
Earth.

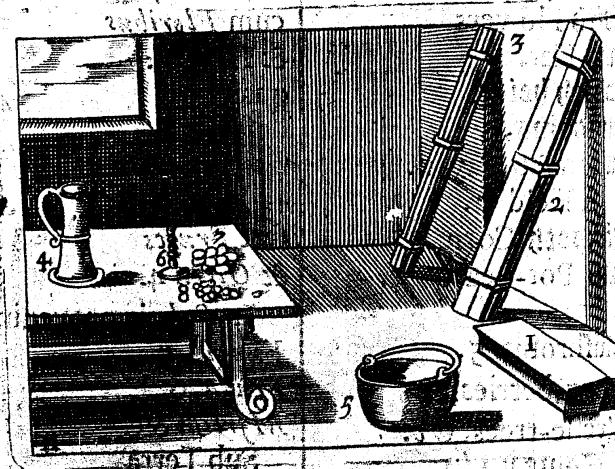
Pratum 1.
fert
Gramina,
cum Floribus
& Herbis:
quæ
defecta,
fiunt Fœnum 2.
Arvum 3.
fert Fruges
& Olera 4.

In Sylvis proveniunt

Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli &c.
Sub Terra
nascentur
Metalla,
Lapides,
Mineralia.

XI.

Metalla.



Metals.

Lead 1. is light,
soft, and heavy.
From 2.
is hard,
and Steel 3.
harder.

They make
Sarkards
(or Bars) 4.
of Tinn;
Kettles 5.
of Copper;
Candlesticks 6.
of Lattin;
Dollers 7.
of Silver;

Ducates
and Crown
pieces 8.

of Gold;
Quick-silver,
is always liquid,
and eateth thorow
Metals.

Plumbum 1.
est molle & grave.

Ferrum 2.
est durum,
& durior

Calybs. 3.

E Stzno,
faciunt

Cantharos; 4.

è Cupro,
Ahera, 5.

ex Orichalco,
Candelabra, 6.

ex Argento;
Thaleros, - 7.

ex Auero,

Scutatos,
(Ducatos)

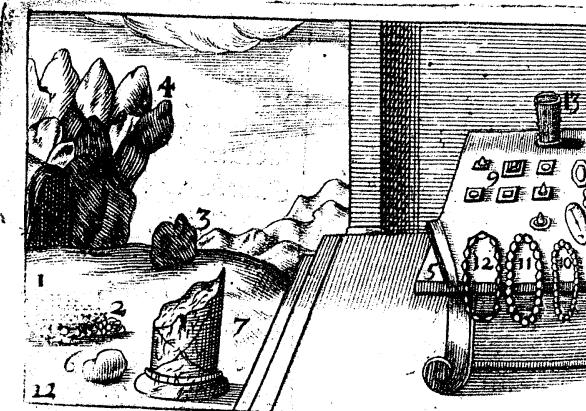
& Coronatos. 8.

Argentum vivum,
semper liquet,
& metalla
corrodit.

Lapides

XII.

Stones.



Sand 1.
and Gravel 2.
is Stone broken
into bits.
A great Stone 3.
is a p[er]ce of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A whet-stone 5.
A Flint, 6.

Lapides.

Arexa 1.
& *Sabnum* 2.
est communius
Lapis.
Saxum 3.
est pars
Petra (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6.

Marmor

Marble 7. &c.
ordinary
es.

Load-stone 8.
with Iron to it.
ewels 9.
clear stones, as,
Diamond white,

the Rubie red,
the Sapphire blew,
the Emerald green,
the Jacinth yellow,
&c. And they glistering ent in fasshon of
the nayls of ones hand
Pearls,
to Unions 10.
grow in Shell-Fish,

Corals, 11.
in a sea shrub.
Amber, 12.
is gathered from the
sea.

Glasse, 13.
is like Chrytal.

Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt lapides obscuri.

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemma 9.
sunt lapilli pellucidi, ut :
Adamas candidus,

Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant
angulati.

Margarita
& *Uniones* 10.
crescunt
in conchis;

Corallia 11.
in *Marinâ* arbusculâ.

Succinum 12.
colligitur
è mari.

Vitrum 13.
simile est
Crystallo.

Arbor

A Tree.

Arbor.



A Plant 1. groweth
from a Seed.

A Plant groweth
to a Shoot, 2.

A Shoot to a Tree, 3.

The Root 4.
beareth up the
Tree.

E Semine
procrescit

Planta, 1.
abit

in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in
Arborem, 3.

Arborem
sustentat
Radix 4.

E Radice

Body or Stem 5.
from the
The Stem
with it self
Boughs 6.
green branches 7.
of
ves 8.

The top 9.
in the height.
The Stock 10.
close to the roots.
A Log 11.
the body feld down,
thout boughs,
wing

ark
nd Rinde 12.

ait and
heart 13.

Bird-lime 14.
rowth upon the
boughs, which also
weat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

E Radice
surgit
Stirps (Stemma) 5.
Stirps
se dividit
in Ramos 6.
& Frondes, 7.
factas
ex Foliis 8.

Cacumen 9.
in summo eit.

Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.

Caudex, 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis :

habens
Corticem
& Librum, 12.
pulpam
& medullam, 13.

Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur :
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.
sudant.

Fructus

XIV.

Fruits of Trees. *Fructus Arborum*

Fruits that have no
shells are pulled from
fruit-bearing trees:

The Apple 1.
is round.

The Pear 2.
and Fig 3.
are somewhat long.

The Cherry 4.
hangeth

by a long sturt.

The Plumb 5.
and Peach 6.

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decepuntur.

Malum 1.
est rotundum.

Pyrum 2.
& *Ficus* 3.
sunt oblonga.

Cerasum 4.
pendet
longo Pediolo;
Prunum 5.
& *Perficum* 6.

2 Thofer.

The Mulberry 7.

a very short one.

The Wall-nut 8.

Hasel-nut 9.

Chest-nut 10.

is wrapt in a

husk

in a Shell.

Barren Trees

11.

The Firr,

Elder,

Birch,

Cypress,

Beech,

Ivy,

Sallow,

the Linde tree, &c.

But the most of them
affording shade.

But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13.

yield

Berries.

The Pine 14.

Pine-Apples.

The Oak 15.

Acorns

and Galls.

breviori;

Morus 7.

brevissimo.

Nux juglans 8.

Avellana 9.

& *Castanea* 10.

involuta sunt

Cortici

& *Putamini*.

Steriles arbores

sunt 11.

Abies,

Alnus,

Betula,

Cupressus,

Fagus,

Fraxinus,

Salix,

Tilia, &c.

sed pleraque
umbriteræ.

At *Juniperus* 12.

& *Laurus* 13.

ferunt

Baccas;

Pinus 14.

Strobilos.

Quercus 15.

Glandes

& *Gallas*.

Flowers

Flowers.



The most noted amongst the flowers, In the beginning of the Spring are the Violet 1. the Crow-tree 2. the Daffadil 3. Then the Lillies white and yellow 4 and blew 5. and the Rose 6. and Clove-gillow-flowers 7. &c.

Inter Flores, notissimi,

Primo Vere,

Viola 1.

Hyacinthus 2.

Narcissus 3

Tum *Lilia*,
alba, & *lutea* 4.
& *caerulea* 5.

Tandem

Rosa, 6.

Caryophyllum, 7.
&c.

Flores.

Of these
garlands 8.
and Nose-gays 9.
are tyed round with
wigs.

There are also sweet
erbs added 10.
as, Marjoram,
lower-gentle,
ue,
avender,
osemary,
yssop,
pike,
basil,
age,
Mints, &c.

Amongst Field-flowers 11.

the most noted are,
the May-lilie,
the Ground Ivy,
the Blew-bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongst herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood,
Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.

The Tulip 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no smel.

Ex his vientur
Serta 8.
& Servia 9.

Ädduntur
etiam
Herba odorata 10.
ut, *Amaracus*,

Amaranthus,

Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus (*Libanotis*)
Hyssopus,
Nardus,
Ocimum,
Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestres,

11.

notissimi sunt, Flores :
Lilium convallium,
Chamadrys,
Cyanus,
Chamomelum, &c.

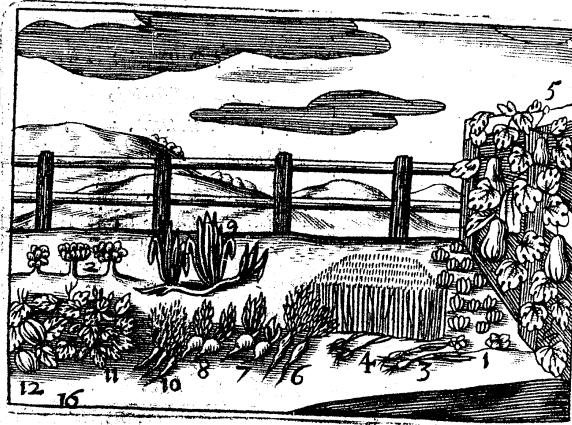
& Herbae :

Cytisus (*Trifolium*)
Absinthium,
Acetosa,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa 12
Florum decus est,
sed odoris expers.

Olera

XVI.

Olera.



Pot-Herbs.

Pot-

Pot-herbs
grow in
Gardens,
as, Lettice 1.
Colewort 2.
Onions 3.
Garlike 4.
Gourd 5.
The Parsnep 6.
The Turnep 7.
The Rhadish 8.
Horse-Rhadish 9.
Perselie 10.
Cucumbers 11.
Pompions 12.

In Hortis

nascentur

Olera,

ut, *Lactuca* 1.*Brassica* 2.*Cepa* 3.*Allium* 4.*Cucurbita* 5.*Siser* 6.*Rapa* 7.*Raphanus minor* 8.*Raphanus major* 9.*Petroselinum* 10.*Cucumeres* 11.*Pepones* 12.

XVII.

Fruges.



Corn.

Some

Some Corn,
grow upon a
Straw,
parted by knots,
as, Wheat, 1.

Ric, 2.

Barley, 3.

in which the Ear
hath awnes, or else it is
without awnes, and it
nourisheth the Corns
in the Husk.

Some,
instead of an Ear,
have a rizom
(or plume) containing
the Corns by bunches,
as, Oats, 4.

Millet, 5.

Turkey-wheat. 6.

Pulse
have Cods,
which enclose the
corns in two shales,
as, Pease 7.

Beans, 8.

Vetches, 9.
and thole that are lesse
than these, Lentils and
Urles (or Tares.)

Frumenta,
quædam crescent
super culmum,
distinctum geniculis,
ut, *Triticum*, 1.

Siligo, 2.

Hordeum; 3.
in quibus *Spica*,
habet Aristas,
aut est mutica,
fovetq; grana
in glumâ.

Quædam,
pro *Spicâ*,
habent *Paniculam*,
continentem grana
fasciatim,
ut, *Avena*, 4.

Milium, 5.

Frumuntum Saraceni-
Legumina (cum 6.

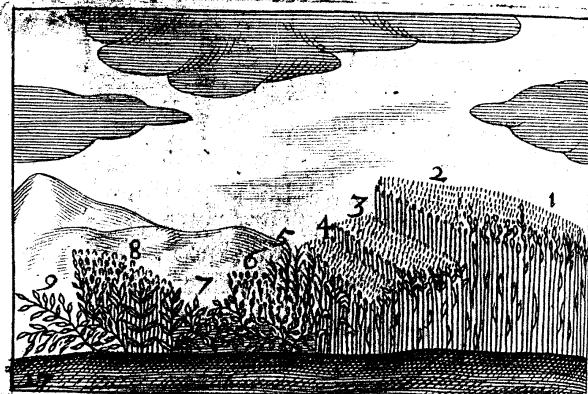
habent *Siliquas*,
quæ grana
includunt *valvulis*,
ut, *Pisum*, 7.

Faba, 8.

Vicia, 9.
& his minora,
Lentes
& *Cicera*.

XVII

Frutices.



Shrubs.

Planta

A plant
being greater, and
harder than an Herb,
is called a Shrub,
such as are;

In Banks,
and ponds,
the Rush, 1.
the Bul-rush, 2.
or Cask without knots,
bearing Cats tailis,
and the Reed 3
which is knotly and
hollow within.

Elsewhere, 4.
the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder,
the Juniper.

Also the Vine 5.
which putteth
forth branches 6.
and these tendrels 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches
of grapes 9.
on the stalk
whereof hang grapes,
which containe Grape-
stones.

Planta,
major herbâ
& durior,
dicitur Frutex,
ut sunt:

In ripis
& stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
enodis Scirpus
[*Canna*] 2.
ferens Typhos,
& *nodosa*
intusq; cava
Arundo. 3.

Alibi, 4.
Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus,
Juniperus.

Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum *Scapo*
pendent *Vve*,
continentes
Acinos.

XIX.

Animalia.

& Primūs

Aves.



Living-Creatures,
and first Birds.

A living Creature,
liveth, percep̄t̄veth,
moveth it self ;
is born, dieth ;
is nourished,
and groweth ; vñdeth,
vñt̄t̄t̄, or lyeth,
vñgoeth.

A Bird, (Fisher 1.
(here the Kings
making her nest
in the Sea)
is covered with
Feathers 2.
flyeth with Wings 3.
hath two pinions 4.
and as many Feet 5.
A tail, 6.
and a bill, 7.

The Shee, 8.
layeth Egges, 10.
in a Nest, 9.
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth
young-ones 11.

An Egge is covered
with a Shell 12.
under which is
the white 14.
in this the Yolk. 13.

Animal,
vivit, sentit,
movet se ;
nascitur, moritur ;
nutritur,
& crescit ; stat,
aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut gradit̄r.

Avis,
(h̄c Halcyon. 1.

in mari
nidulans,)
tegitur

Plumis, 2.

volat Pennis, 3.
habet duas Alas, 4.
totidem Pedes, 5.

Caudam, 6.

& Rostrum 7.

Fæmella, 8
in Nido 9.

ponit Ova, 10.
iisque incubans,
excludit

Pullos. 11.

Ovum

regitur Testa, 12.
sub quā est

Albumen, 14.
in hoc Vitellus. 13.

X X.

Aves Domestice.



Tame Fowl.

The

The Cock 1.
which croweth
a morning)
With a Comb, 2.
With Spurs; 3.
Being gelded, he is
called a Capon.
He is crammed
in a Coop 4.
A Hen, 5.
Capeth the Dunghill,
to picketh up Corns,
also the Pigeons, 6.
which are brought up
in a Pigeon-house 7.)
The Turkey-Cock 8.
With his Turkey-Hen. 9.
The gay Peacock 10.
With his feathers.

The Stork, 11.
Buildeth her nest on the
top of the House.
The Swallow, 12.
The Sparrow, 13.
The Mag-pie, 14.
The Jackdaw, 15.
And the Bat, 16.
(Or Flittermouse)
He to flies about
houses.

Gallus 1.
(qui manè cantat)

habet Cristam, 2.
& *Calcaria*; 3.
castratus,
dicitur *Capo*,
& suginatur
in *Ornithotrophio*. 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruspatur finetum,
& colligit grana:
sicut & *Columba*, 6.
(quæ educantur
in *Columbario*; 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum suâ *Meleagridre*. 9.
Formosus Pavo, 10.
pennis superbit.

Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Vespertilio*, 16.
(*Mus alatus*)
volitant circa
Domus.

Oscines.

XXI.

Oscines.



Singing-Birds.

Lusci

The Nightingal 1.
sweeth
sweetest of all.
The Lark 2.
sweeth,
he flyeth in the air;
The Quail, 3.
ing on the ground;
Others, (Træs 4.
the boughs of
the Canary-bird,
the Chaffinch,
the Goldfinch,
the Siskin,
the Linnet,
the little Titmouse,
the Wood-wall,
the Robin-red-breast,
the hedge sparrow, &c.
The party-coloured
Turtle 5.
the Black-bird, 6.
the Stare, 7.
ith the Mag-pie,
d the Jay,
arn
frame Pens
hords:
A great many
e went to be shut
Cages. 8.

Luscinia (Philomela 1.
cantat
suavissime omnium.

Alauda 2
cantillat,
volitans in aëre;
Coturnix 3.
humi sedens;

Cæteræ, 4
in ramis arborum, 4.
ut: *Luteola peregrina,*

Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus Parus,
Galbulus,
Rubecula,
Currucæ, &c.

Pitta 5. *discolor,*
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*
& *Monedula,*
discunt
humanas voces
formare.

Pleraque,
solent includi
Caveis. 8.

Aves

XXII.

Aves Campestres &
Sylvestres.

Birds that haunt the Fields,
and Woods.

The Ostrich 1.
The greatest Bird.
The Wren 2.
The least.
The Owl 3.
most despicable.
The Whoophoo 4.
most nasty,
It eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradice 5.
very rare.
The Pheasant 6.
Bustard 7.
The wild Peacock 8.
Moor-Hen 9.
Partridge 10.
Wood-cock 11.
The Thrush 12.
accounted dainties.
Amongst the rest,
best are the Watch-
Crane 13.
mournful Turtle 14.
Cuckow 15.
Stock-dove,
Speight,
Jay,
Crow, &c. 16.

Struthio 1.
est ales maximus;
Regulus 2. (*Trochilus*)
minimus;
Noctua 3.
despicatissimus;
Upupa 4.
fordidissimus, (bus;
rescitur enim stercori-
Manucodiata 5
rarissimus.
Phasianus 6.
Tarda (*Otis*) 7.
Tetrao 8. *furdus*,
Attagen 9.
Perdix 10.
Gallinago (*Rusticola*) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt:
Grus 13 *pervigil*,
Tartur 14. *gemens*,
Cuculus 15
Palumbes,
Picus,
Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

XXII.

Aves Rapaces.



Ravenous Birds.

The Eagle, 1.

the King of Birds,
Looketh upon the Hunt.

The Vulture, 2.

and the Raven, 3.

fed upon

Carriion.

The Kite 4.

pursueth

Chickens.

The Falcon, 5.

The Hobbie, 6.

and the Hawk, 7.

catch at little Birds.

The Gerfalcon, 8.

Pigeons,

and greater Birds.

*Aquila, 1.*Rex avium,
Solem intuetur.*Vultur, 2.*& *Corvus, 3.*

pascuntur

(bus.)

*morticinis [cadaveris]**Milvus 4.*

insectatur

*pullos gallinaceos.**Falco, 5.**Nisus, 6.*& *Accipitrus, 7.*

captant aviculas;

Astur, 8.

columbas,

& aves mayores.

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticæ.



Water Fowl.

The white Swan, 1.
The Goose, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
swim up and down.

The Cormorant 4.
isfeth.

Add to these
the water-hen,
and the Pelecan, &c. 10.

The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
use to catch fish,
but the Heron 7.
standing on the
Banks.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill
into the water,
and belloweth like
an Ox.

The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anser, 2.
& Anas, 3.
natant.

Mergus, 4.
se mergit.

His adde
Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

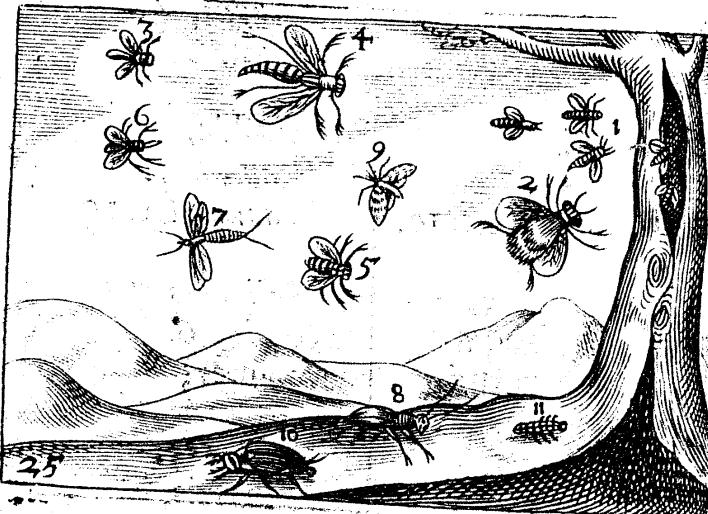
Halicætus 5.
& Gavia, 6.
devolantes;

sed *Ardea 7.*
stans in ripis,
captant pisces.

Buitio, 8.
rostrum aquæ inserit;
& ut bos mugit.

Motacilla 9.
motat caudam.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.

Flying-vermin.

The Bee 1.
maketh Honey,
which the
Drone 2. deboareth.

The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornets, 4.
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
(or Breefe) 5.
Specially Cattell;
but the Flye 6.
and the Gnat 7. us
The Cricket 8.
sangeth.

The Butterflie 9.
a winged
Caterpiller.

The Beetle 10,
covereth her wings
with Cases.

The Glow-worm 11.
shineth by night.

Apis 1.
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus. 2.
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infestant:
& *Pecus* imprimis,
Oestrum (*Afilus*;) 5.
nos autem,
Musca 6.
& *Culex* 7.

Gryllus 8.
cantillat.

Papillio 9.
est *Eruca* alata.

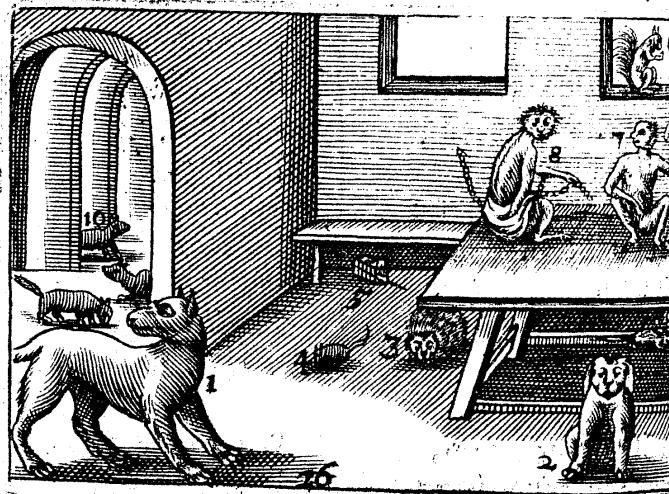
Scarabaeus 10.
tegit alas
Vaginis.

Cicindela [*Lampy-*
noctu nitet. *(ris)* 11.

XXVI.

Quadrupedia,

& Primūm

Domestica.

**Four-Footed-Beasts,
and first those about the House.**

The Dog 1.
With the Whelp 2.
Is the keeper of
the House.

The Cat 3.
Doth the House
Of Mice; 4.
Which also a
Mouse-trap, 5. doth,

The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
And the Monkey, 8.
Are kept at home
For Delight.

The Dormouse, 9.
And other
Greater Mice, 10.
Is, the Weasel,
The Martin,
And the Ferret,
Trouble the House.

Canis 1.
cum Cateulo, 2.
est custos Domus.

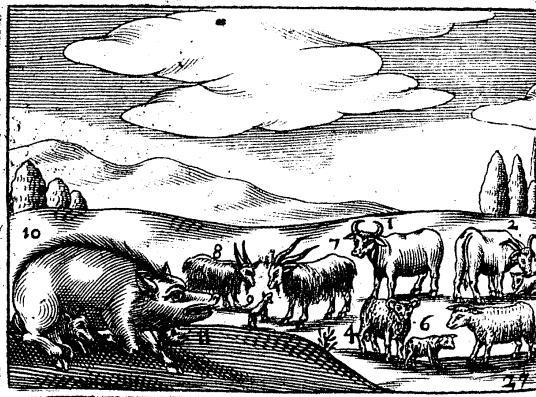
Felis (Catus) 3.
domum purgat
à Muribus; 4.
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5.

Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis, 9.
& ceteri
Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Mustela*,
Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

XXVII.

Pecora.



Heard Cattel.

The

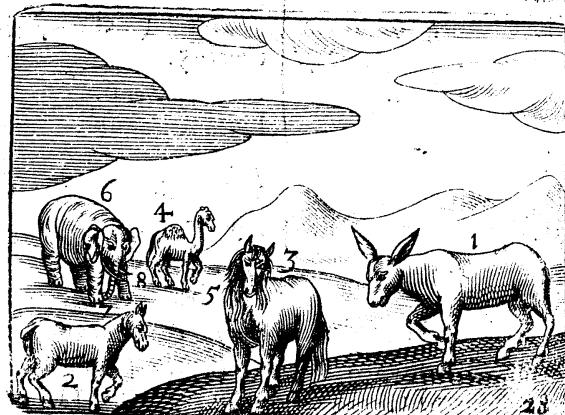
Bull 1.
Cow 2.
the Calf 3.
covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weaver
Ewe 5. (ther 4.
the Lamb 6.
or wool.
The Hee-goat,
gelt-Goat 7.
the Shee-goat 8.
the Kid 9.
the
ag-hair and beards.
The Hog, the Sow 10.
the Pigs 11.
no bristles,
not horns;
at cloven feet too,
those other
swe.

Taurus 1.
Vacca 2.
& *Vitulus* 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4.
Ovis 5.
cum *Agno* 6.
Lanam gestant.
Hircus (Caper) 7.
cum *Capra* 8.
& *Hedo* 9.
habent
Villos & aruncos
Porcus (Scrofa) 10.
cum *Porcellis* 11.
habent *Setas*;
at non *Cornua*,
sed etiam
Ungulas bisulcas,
ut illa.

Innec-

XXVIII.

Fumenta.



Labouring Beasts.

The

The Ass 1.
and the Mule 2.
carry
gardens.

The Horse 3.
which a
Man 4.
graceth) carrieth us.
The Camel 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

The Elephant 6.
haueth his meat to
him with his Trunk 7.
He hath two Teeth 8.
standing out, and is
able to carry full thir-
ty men.

Ainus 1.
& *Mulus* 2.
gestant
Onera;
Equus 3.
(quem ornat
Juba 4.)
nos ipsos;
Camelus 5.
mercatorem
cum mercibus suis.

Elephas (Barus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Proboscide 7.
Dentes duos 8
habet prominentes,
& portare potest
etiam triginta Viros.

Fera

XXIX.

Fera Picndes.



Wilde Cattel:

The

The Buff 1.
and the Buffal 2.
are wilde Bulls.

The Elke 3.
being bigger than an
horse (whose back
is impenetrable)
hath
anaggy horns ;
as also the Hart 4.

But the Roc 5.
and the Hinde Calf al-
most none ;

The Stone-back 6.
huge great ones ;

The Wilde-goat 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeth
her self on a rock.

The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a pretious one

The Boar 9.
assalleth one with his
tushes.

The Hare 10.
is leartul.

The Cony 11.
diggeth the earth ;
As also the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Urus 1.
& *Bubalus* 2.
sunt feri boves.

Alces
major equo,
(cujus tergus
est inpenetrabilis)
habet

ramosa cornua ;
ut & *Cervus* 4.

Sed *Caprea* 5.
cum *Hinnulo*,
fera nulla ;

Capricornus 6.
prægrandia ;

Rupicapra 7.
minuta,
quibus se
ad rupem suspendit ;

Monoceros 8.
unum,
sed pretiosum.

Aper 9.

dentibus grassatur.

Lepus 10.
pavet.

Caniculus 11.
terram perfodit ;
ut & *Talpa* 12
quæ grumos facit.

Fera

XXX.

Fera Bestie.



Wilde Beasts.

Wilde Beasts
ave sharp pawes,
nd teeth, and are
esh-eaters.

As the Lyon 1.
he King of four-footed
beasts, having a matir,
with the Lioness;
The spotted
panther 2.

The Tygre 3.
he cruellest of all;
The shaggy
bear 4.

The ravenous
Wolf 5.

The quicksighted
Ounce 6.

The tapled
Fox 7.

The craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog 8.
s prickly.

The Badger 9.
elighted in holes.

Bestie
habent acutos Ungues
& dentes, suntque
carnivora.

Ut, Leo, 1.
Rex Quadrupedum,

jubatus,
cum *Leona*;

Maculosus

Pardus (*Panthera*) 2.

Tygris 3.
immanissima omnium;

Villosum

Ursus 4.

Rapax

Lupus 5.

Lynx 6.

visu pollens.

Caudata

Vulpes 7.
omium astutissima.

Erinaceus 8.
est aculeatus.

Melis 9.
latebris gaudet.

Serpentes

XXXI.

Serpentes & Reptilia.



Serpents and creeping things.

Snakes creep by
winding themselves;

The Adder 1.
in the wood;

The Water-Snake 2.
in the water;

The Viper 3.
among great stones;

The Aspe 4.
in the fields;

The Boa (or Mill-
Snake 5.)
in Houses.

The Slow-worm 6.
is blinde.

The Lizzard 7.
and the Salamander 8.
(that liveth long in the
fire) have feet.

The Dragon 9.
a winged Serpent kil-
lēth with his breath;

The Basilisk 10.
with his eyes,
and the Scorpion 11.
with his poisonous
tail.

Angues,
repunt sinuando sc̄;

Coluber 1.
in Sylvā;

Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquā;

Vipera 3.
in Saxis;

Aspis 4.
in Campis;

Boa 5.
in Domibus.

Cæcilia 6.
est cœca.

Lacerta 7.

Salamandra 8.
in igne vivax,
Pedes habent.

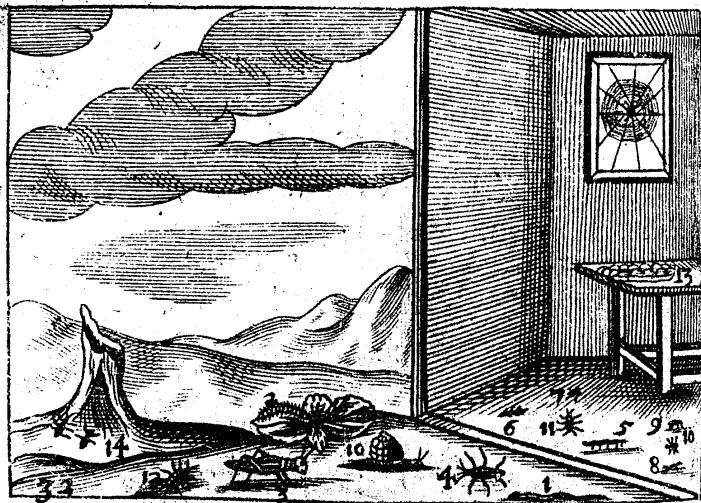
Draco 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu;

Basiliscus 10.
Oculis;

Scorpions 11.
venenatā caudā,
necantes.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin. *Insecta repentina.*



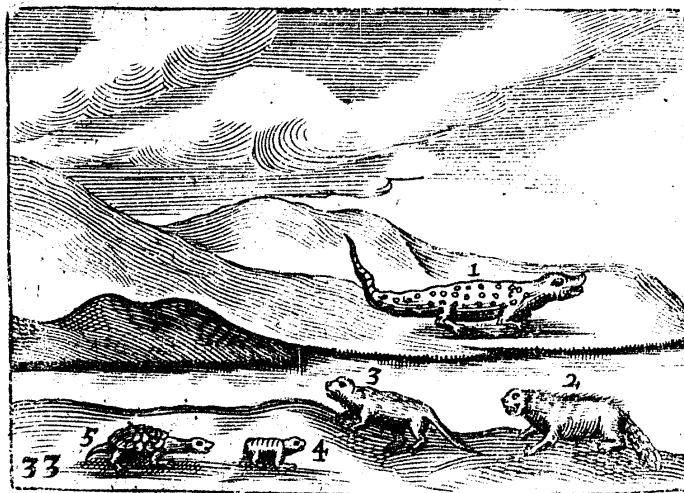
Worms
gnaw things;
The Earth-worm 1.
the earth;
The Caterpillar 2.
the Plant;
The Grasshopper 3.
the Fruits;
The Mite 4.
the Corn;

Vermes,
res rodunt :
Lumbricus 1.
terram ;
Eruca 2.
plantam ;
Cicada 3.
fruges ;
Curculio 4.
frumenta ;

The Timber-worm 5.	<i>Teredo (costus) 5.</i>
Wood;	<i>ligna;</i>
The Moth 6.	<i>Tinea 6</i>
a garment;	<i>Vestem;</i>
The Book-worm 7.	<i>Blatta 7.</i>
a Book;	<i>Librum;</i>
Maggots 8.	<i>Termites 8.</i>
Flesh and Cheese;	<i>carnem & caseum;</i>
Hand-worms	<i>Acari;</i>
the hair.	<i>Capillum.</i>
The Skipping Flea 9.	<i>Saltans <i>Pulex</i> 9.</i>
the Lowse 10.	<i>Pediculus 10.</i>
and the Stinking	<i>fætens <i>Cimex</i> 11.</i>
Wall-louse 11.	nos mordent.
bite us.	
The Tike 12.	<i>Ricinus 12.</i>
is a blood-sucker.	<i>sanguisugus est.</i>
The Silk-worm 13.	<i>Bombyx 13.</i>
maketh silk.	<i>facit sericum.</i>
The Pismire 14.	<i>Formica 14.</i>
is painful.	<i>est laboriosa.</i>
The Spider 15.	<i>Aranea 15.</i>
weaveth a Cobweb,	<i>texit araneum,</i>
nets for flies.	<i>muscis retia.</i>
The Snail 16.	<i>Cochlea 16.</i>
carrieth about her	
Snail-horn.	<i>testam circumfert.</i>

XXXII.

Amphibia.



Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Creatures that live by land and by water are,

The Crocodile 1.
A cruel
and preying Beast
of the River Nilus ;
The Castor or Beaver 2.
Having
feet like a Geese
to swim,
and a scaly tail ;
The Otter 3.
The croaking Frog 4.
With the Toad,
The Tortoise 5.
Covered above
and beneath
With Shells,
is with a Target.

In terra & aqua
viventia sunt ,

Crocodilus 1.
immanis
& prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis ;
Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens
pedes anserinos
ad natandum,
& caudam squameam ;

Lutra 3.
& coaxans *Rana* 4.
cum *Bufone* ,

Testudo 5.
supra & infra
testis,
ceu scuto,
operta.

XXXIV.

River Fish and Pond Fish. *Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.*

A Fish hath Fins 1. (eth, with which it swim-
and Gills 2. (breath, by whch it fatheth
and Prickles instead of bones:
besides, the Male hath a Melt,
and the Female a Row.
Some have Scales,

Pisces
habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinis*,
loco ossium;
præterea,
Mas, lactes;
Fœmina, Ova.
Quidam
habent *Squamæ*,

as the Carp 3.
and the Luce or Pike 4.

Some are sleek,
as the Eele 5.

and the Lamprey 6

The Sturgeon 7.

having a Sharp snout,
groweth longer than
a man;

The Sheath-fish 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger then he.

But the Huson 9.
is the greatest.

Minewes 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.

Others of this sort,
are the Perch,
the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
the Gudgeon, & Tench 11.

The Crab-fish 12.
is covered with a shell,
and it hath claws,
and crawleth
forwards & backwards

The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

ut *Carpio* 3

Lucius (Lupus) 4.

Alii sunt glabri,

ut, *Anguilla* 5

Mustela 6.

Accipenser (Sturio) 7.

mucronatus,
ultra longitudinem viri
ex crescit;

Silurus 8

bucculentus,
major illo est;

Sed maximus

Antaceus (Huso ;) 9.

Apne 10.

gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.

Alii hujus generis
sunt, *Perca*,

Alburnus,

Mullus (barbus)

Thymallus, Trutta,

Gobius, Tinca 11.

Cancer 12.

tegitur *crusta*,

habetque *chelæ*,

& graditur

porro & retro.

Hirudo 13

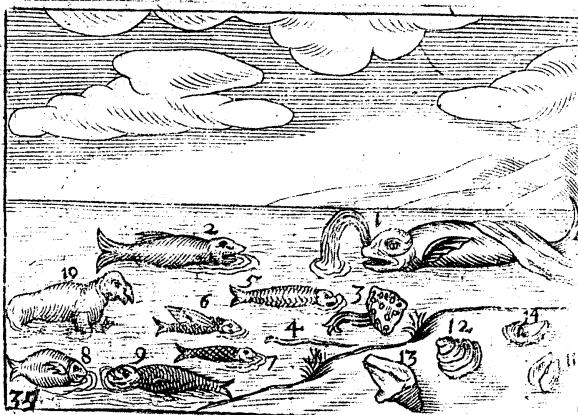
sugit sanguinem.

F 4

Ma-

XXXV.

Marini Pisces, & Conchæ.



Sea-Fish, and Shel-Fish.

The

The Whale 1.
is the greatest of
the Sea-fish.
The Dolphin 2.
the swiftest;
The Scaue 3,
the most monstrous,
Others are
the Lamprel, 4.
The Salmon, & the lax, 5

There are also
fish that fly. 6.
Add
Herrings, 7.
which are brought
pickled, and Place, 8.
and Cods, 9.
which are brought dry,
& the Sea-monsters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shel-fish 11.
have shells.

The Oyster 12.
affordeth sweet meat.
The Purple-fish 13.
purple;
The other
Pearls, 14.

Piscium marinorum
maximus est
Balaena (*Cetus*) 1.
Delphinus 2.
velocissimus,
Raia 3.
monstrosissimus.
Alii sunt,
Muranula, 4.
Salmo (*Elox*) 5.

Dantur etiam
Volatiles. 6.

Add
Halces, 7.
qui salvi,
& *Passeres*, 8.
cum *Asellis*, 9.
qui arefacti,
adferuntur:

& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11.
habet testas.

Ostrea 12.
dat sapidam carnem:
Murex 13.
purpuram;
alii, 14.
Margaritas.

Homo.

XXXVI.

Homo.*Man.*

Adam

Adam, 1.
the first Man,
was made by God,
after the Image
of God, the sixth day
of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth ;
And Eve, 2.
the first Woman,
was made
of a Rib of the Man.
These, being tempted
by the Devil,
under the shape of
a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten
of the fruit of the
forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned
to misery 5.
and death,
with all their
posterity,
and cast out of
Paradise 6.

Adamus, 1.
primus Homo,
sext^a die
Creationis,
a Deo,
ad imaginem Dei,
e gleba terræ ;
& *Heva, 2.*
prima Mulier,
e costâ viri,
formati sunt.
Hi, a *Diabolo.*
sub specie
Serpentis, 3.
seducti, cum comedere
rent de fructu
arboris vetitæ, 4.
ad miserium 5.
& mortem,
cum omni
posteritate suâ
damnati
& e *Paradiso 6.*
ejecti sunt.

Septem

XXXVII.

Septem *Ætates*
Hominis.

The seven Ages of Man.

A

A Man is

first an Infant, 1.

then a Boy, 2.

then a Youth, 3.

then a Young-man, 4.

then a Man, 5.

(man, 6.
after that, an Elderly-
and at last,

a decrepid old Man, 7.

So also

in the other sex,

there are, a Girle, 8.

A Damosel, 9.

A Maid, 10.

A Woman, 11.

an Elderly Woman, 12.

and a decrepid old

woman, 13.

Homo est

primum *Infans*, 1.deinde *Puer*, 2.tum *Adolescens*, 3.inde *Iuvenis*, 4.postea *Vir*, 5.dehinc *Senex*, 6.

tandem

Silicinium. 7.

Sic etiam

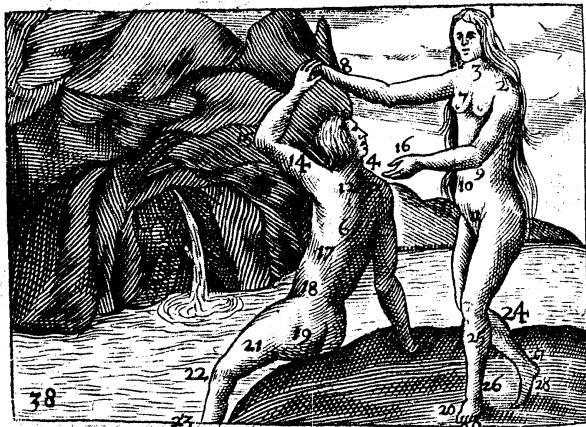
in altero Sexu,

sunt, *Pupa*, 8.*Puella*, 9.*Virgo*, 10.*Mulier*, 11.*Vetula*, 12.*Anus decrepita*. 13.
Membra.

XXXVIII.

The outward parts, *Membra Hominis*
of a Man.

Externa.



Caput, 1. *is above*,
the *Feet*, 20. *below*.
The forepart
of the *Neck*,
(which ends, at the
Arm-holes 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
The hinder-part
the *Crag*, 4.
The Breast, 5.
and *is before*;
the *back*: 6.
behind;

Caput 1. *est supr*3,
*infr*4, *Pedes*. 20.
Coll
(quod definir
in *Axillas* 2.)
pars anterior,
et Jugulum; 3.
posterior,
Cervix. 4.
Pe^titus, 5.
est ante;
retro, *Dorsum*: 6.

omen habe in it
no Dugs 7.
ith Nipples:
under the breast
the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the groyn, 11.
nd the privities.

The Shoulder-blades,
rebehinde the Back, 12.
n which the
shoulders, depend 13.
n there the Arms 14.
ith the Elbow, 15:
nd then, the hands
on either side,
he right, 8.
nd the left, 16.

The next to the Shoulder are the Loyns 17.
ith the Hips, 18:
nd in the breech,
the Buttocks, 19.

These make the foot;
The Thigh, 21.
then the Leg, 23.
(the Knee being betwixt
them 22.)
in which *is* the Calf, 24.
ith the Shin, 25.
then, the Ankles, 26.
The Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the *very end*,
the great Toe, 29.
ith four (other) Toes.

in illo sunt Foemini,
bi^g Mamma 7.
cum Papillis.

Sub pectore
est *Venter*; 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus, 10.
subtus Inghen, 11.
& *pudenda*.

A tergo,
sunt *Scapulae*, 12.
a quibus pendent
Humeri, 13.
ab his, *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15.

inde, ad utrumq; *latus*,
Manus, *Dextera* 8.
& *Sinistra* 16.

Humeros, excipiunt
Lumbi 17.
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& in *Podice* (culo)
Nates. 19.

Pedem absolvunt;

Femur, 21.
cum *Crus*, 23.

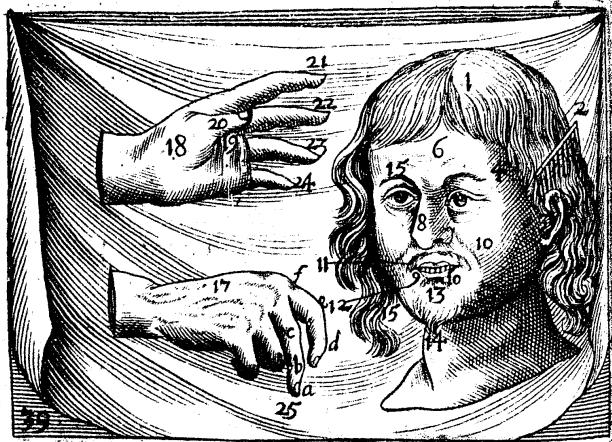
(intermedio *Genu* 22.)

in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibia*, 25.
ab*hinc Tali*, 26.
Calx (Calcanum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in *extremo*
Hallux 29.
cum quatuor *Digitis*.

Caput

XXXIX.

Caput & Manus. The Head and the Hand.



In the Head are,
The Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Eares, 3.
The Temples, 4.
and the face, 5.

In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
The Nose, 8.
(with two Nostrils)
The Mouth, 9.

In Capite sunt
Capillæ, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine 2.)

Aures 3. *binæ*,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies. 5.

In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. *uterq;*,
Nasus 8.
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.

the Checks 10.
and the Chin. 13.

The Mouth is fenced
with a Mustacho, 11.
and Lips, 12
a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheekbone.

A Mans Chin is cov-
ered with a Beard, 14.
and the eye,
(in which is the white
and the Apple)
with eye-lids,
and an eye-brow 15.

The Hand being
closed, is a Fist; 17.
being open, is a
palm, 18. (hollow 19.
in the midst, is the
of the Hand; the extre-
mity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the fore-finger, 21.
the middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the little-finger, 24.
In every one are three
joyns a.b.c. (d.e.f.
and as many knuckles
with a Nayl, 25.

Gene (Malæ) 10.

& *Mentum*. 13.

Os septum est

Myctace, 11.

& *Labiis*; 12.

Lingua cum Palato,

Dentibus 16

in *Maxillâ*.

Mentum virile

tegitur Barba, 14.

Oculus vero,

(in quo *Albugo*

& *Pupilla*)

palpebris

& *supercilio*. 15.

Manus contracta,

Pugnus 17. est;

aperta,

Palma, 18.

in *medio*, *Vola*, 19.

extremitas, *Pollex*, 20.

cum *quatuor Digi*is,

Indice, 21.

Medio, 22.

Annulari 23.

& *Auriculari* 24.

In quolibet

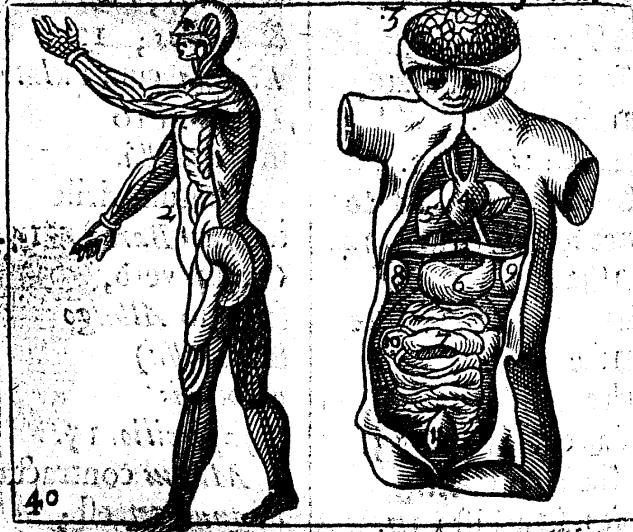
sunt *articuli tres a.b.c.*

& *totidem Condylis d.e.f.*

cum *Ungue*. 25.

G

The

The Flesh and
the Bowels.

In the Body are y Skin with the Membranes, the flesh with y muscles, the Chaneles, the Gristles, y bones & the bowels.

The Skin
being pull'd off y flesh
appear eth, not in a con-
tinued lump, but being
distributed, as it were
into small padings
which they call muscles

In Corpore sunt Cui-
cum Membranis,
Caro cum Musculis,
Canales,
Cartilagini, &
Ossa & Viscera.

Detracta Cate 1.
apparet Caro 2.
non continua massa,
sed distributa,
tanquam in farcimina
obsumpta, quae
quod vocant Musculi
wher

whereof there are rec-
tomed four hundred and
five, being the
chanels of the Spirits
to move the members.

The Bowels
are y inward members,
as, in y head y brain 3.
being compassed about
with a Skull, and the
skin which covereth
the Skul.

In the brest, y heart 4.
covered with a thin skin
about it,
and the Lungs 5.
breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach 6.
and the Guts 7.
covered with a Kell;
the Liver 8.

and on the left side op-
posite against it y milc 9.
the two kidneys 10.
and the bladder 11.

The brest
is divided from the
belly by a thick mem-
brane, which is called
the Mid-riff 12.

quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque

canales Spirituum
ad movendum membra.

Viscera,
sunt membra interna:
Ut, in Capite,
Cerebrum 3.
circumdatum Crania
& Pericranio.

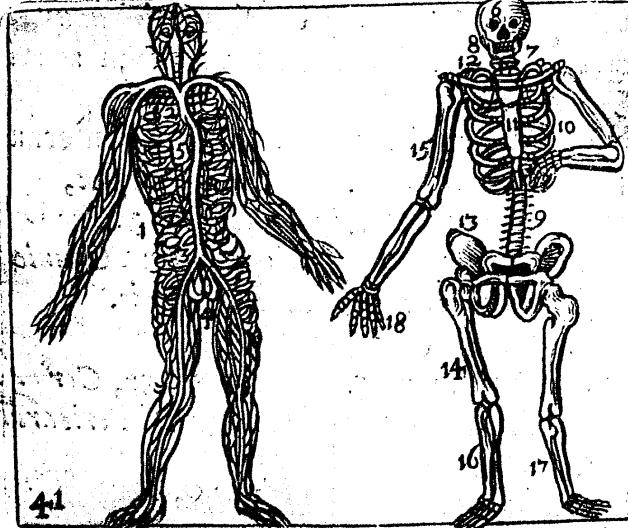
In Pectore, Cor 4.
obvolutum Pericardio;

& Pulmo 5.
respirans.

In Ventre,
Ventriculus 6.
& Intestina 7.
obducta Omento;
Fecur (Hepar) 8.
& à sinistro
ei oppositus Lien 9.
duo Renes 10
cum Vesica 11.

Pectus
a Ventre dividit
crassa membrana,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma 12.

XLI.

The Channels & Bones *Canales & Ossa.*

The Channels of the body are, the Veins, carrying the blood from the Liver, (heat

The Arteries carrying and life from the heart;

The Nerves carrying sense and motion, throughout the body, from the brain.

Non shall find these three together, every where joined to themselves, from the mouth

Canales Corporis sunt Vena, Sanguinem, ex Hepate; Arteria, calorem & Vitam, & Corde;

Nervi, Sensum & Motum a Cerebro, per Corpus deferentes.

Hæc tria, i.

ubique sociata inveniuntur. Porro, ab ore

into the stomach is the Gullet 2.

the way of the meat and drink: (Wez and 5. and by it to the lights the for breathing: from the stomach to the arse is a great Gut. 3. to purge out the Ordure; from the Liver, to the the Urerer 4. (Bladder, for making water.

The Bones are, in the Head, the Skull, 6. the two Cheek-bones 7: with thirty two Teeth, 8. Then the back-bone, 9. the Pillar of the body, consisting of thirty four turning-joints, that the body may bend it self.

The Ribs, 10. whereof there are XXIV.

The Breast-bone, 11. the two Shoulder-blades, 12. The Buttock-bone, 13. the bigger Bone

in the Arm, 15. (Arm, and the lesser-bone, in the Thigh-bone, 14. the foremost, 16. and the hindmost Bone, in the Leg, 17.

The bones of the Hand 18. are thirty four, and of the Foot, 19. thirty. The Marrow in the Bones.

in Ventriculum, Gula, 2. via cibi ac Potus 5 & juxta hanc, ad Polianonem Guttur, 5. pro respiratione; a ventriculo ad Anum,

Column 3. ad excernendum Stercus; ab Hepate ad Vesicam, Ureter 4. reddenda Urinæ.

Ossa sunt: in Capite, Cervaria, 6. duæ Maxilla, 7. cum XXXII. Dentibus 8.

Tum, Spina dorsi, 9. corporis columnæ, constans ex XXXIV. Vertebris, ut Corpus se flectere queat;

Costæ, 10. quarum viginti quatuor;

Os pedoris, 11. duæ Scapula, 12. Os scutuli, 13.

Lacerti 15. & Ulnæ,

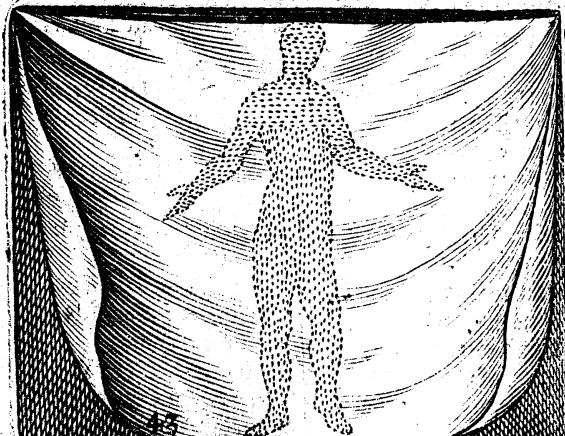
Tibiae, 14. Fibula 16. anterior

& posterior. 17.

Ossa Manu, 18. sunt triginta quatuor, Pedis, 19. triginta. In Ossibus est Medulla.

The outward and *Sensus externi*
inward Senses.

& interni,



What are the
outward Senses;

The Eye 1.
seeth colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.

The Ear 2.
heareth Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words,
and artificial,
musical Tunes.

Sensus externi
sunt quinque;

Oculus 1.
videt *colores*,
quid *album vel atrum*,
viride vel coeruleum,
rubrum aut luteum,

Auris 2.
audit *Sonos*,
cum *naturales*,
Voces & Verba ;
cum *artificiales*,
Tonos Musicos.

The Nose 3.

enterit *smells*
et *stinks*.

The Tongue 4.
with the roof of the mouth
tasted *labours*, *what is*
sweet or bitter, keen or bit-
the or harsh. (ting,

The Hand 5.
by touching discerneth
the quantity
and quality of things,
the hot and cold,
the moist and dry,
the hard and soft,
the smooth and rough,
the heavy and light

The inward Senses
in three.

The Common-sense 7.
under the forepart of the
apprehendeth (head,
things taken from the
outward Senses.

The Phantasia 6.
under the crown of the head
apprehendeth of those things,
which and dreameth.

The Memory 8.
under the hinder part of the
head up every thing (head
and fetcheth them out :
lost some,
and this is forgetfulness.
Sleep,
the Well of the Senses.

Nasus 3.
olfacit *Odores*,
& *Fætores*.

Lingua 4. cum *Palato*
gustat *Sapores*,
quid *dulce aut amarum*,
acre aut acidum,
acerbum aut austерum.

Manus 5.
diagnoscit *tangendo*
rerum *Quantitatem*
& *Qualitatem*,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
læve & asperum,
grave & leve.

Sensus interni
sunt tres.

Sensus communis 7.
sub *sincipite*,
apprehendit
a *Sensibus externis*
perceptas res.

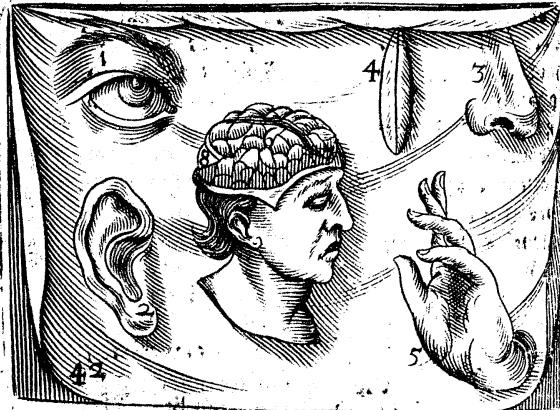
Phantasia 6.
sub *vertice*,
dijudicat res istas,
cogitat, somniat.

Memoria 8.
sub *occipitio*,
singula recondit
& depromit :
quædam deperdit,
& hoc est *Oblivio*.

Somnus
est *Seclusa requies*.

XLIII.

The Soul of man.

Anima homini.

The Soul
is the life of the body,
one in the whole :

Only Vegetative
in Plants.

Withal sensitive
in Animals ;

And also Rational
in man.

This consisteth in
three things :

In the understanding

Anima
est vita corporis,
in toto una :

Tantam *Vegetativa*,
in *Plantis* ;

Simil *Sensitiva*,
in *Animalibus* ;

Etiam *Rationalis*,
in *Homine*.

Hæc consistit
in tribus :

In *Mente* (Intellecto)
where

whereby it judgeth,
and understandeth
a thing good and evil,
or true or apparent ;

In the will,
whereby it chooseth,
and desirereth,
or resebeth
or mislikebeth
a thing known.

In the Mind,
whereby it pursueth
the good chosen,
or aboveth the evil
rejected.

Hence is hope,
and Fear,
in the desire
and dislike ;

Hence is love
and joy,
in the fruition ;

But Anger,
and Grief,
in suffering.

The true judgment of
a thing is Knowledge ;
the false is Error,
Opinion, and Suspicio.

qua cognoscit
& intelligit,
Bonum ac Malum,
vel verum, vel apparens;

In *Voluntate*,
qua eligit
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit
& aversatur
cognitum ;

In *Animo*,
quo prosequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit
Malum rejectum.

Hinc *Spes*,
& *Timor*,
in cupidine
& aversatione.

Hinc *Amor*
& *Gaudium*,
in fruitione :

Sed *Ira*
ac *Dolor*,
in passione.

Vera rei cognitio,
est *Scientia* ;
falsa, *Error* ;
Opinio, *Suspicio*.

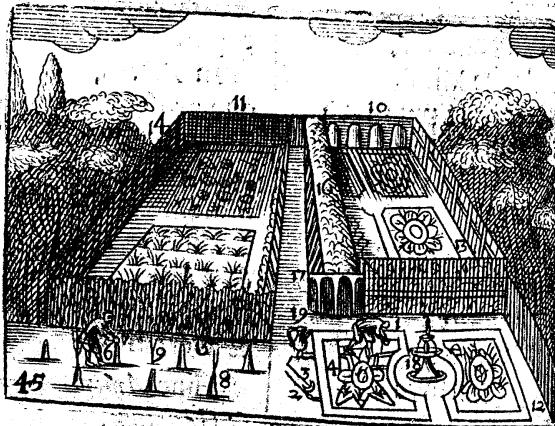
Deformes

XLIV.

Deformes

५८

Monstros.



Deformed and Monstrous People.

Mon-

Monstrous
and deformed people,
are those which differ
in the body from the
ordinary shape; as are,
the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two bodies, 3
One with two heads, 4
& such like Monsters.

Amongst these are reckoned,
 The jolt-headed, 5.
 The great Noised, 6.
 The blubber-lipped, 7.
 The blub-cheeked, 8.
 The goggle-eyed, 9.
 The wry-necked, 10.
 The great-throated, 11.
 The crump-backed, 12.
 The crump-footed, 13.
 the steeple-crowned, 15
 add to these the
 Bald-pated. 14.

*Monstræ
& Deformes sunt
abeuntes corpore
a communi formâ:
ut sunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *Pumilio*, 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus *Monstra*.*

His accentur:

Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 2.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumosus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo; 15.
 adde
Calvastrum, 14.

Hortorum

The Dressing of
Gardens.*Hortorum cultura.*

We have seen man;
Now let us go on to
Mans living, and to
Handy-craft-Trades,
which tend to it.

The first & most an-
tient sustenance, were
the fruits of the earth.

Hereupon the first
labour of Adam, was
the dressing of a garden.

The Gardiner 1. dig-
geth in a garden-plot,

Hominem vidimus:
Jam pergamus
ad *Victum hominis*, &
ad *Artes Mechanicas*,
quæ hoc faciunt.

Primus & antiquissi-
Victus, (mus
Terra Friges:

Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti-cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor) i
in *Viridario* fodit,

With

with a Spade 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds 4.
and places wherein to
plant Trees; 5.
on which he setteth
Seeds and plants.
The Tree Gardiner 6.

planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth siens 8.
in Stocks, 9.

He senceth his Gar-
den, either by Care,
with a mound, 10.
or a stone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-stakes,
and bindings;

Or by Natura, with
Brambles & Bryars. 15.
It is beautified
with Walkes 16.
and Galleries, 17.

It is watered
with Fountains 18.
and a watering-pot, 19.

Ligone 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitq; *Pulvinos* 4.

ac *Plantaria*; 5.
quibus infert
Semina & Plantas.

Arborator 6.
in *Pomario*
plantat *Arbores*, 7.
inseritque
Surculos 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.

Sepit Hortum,
vel Cura,
Muro, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe* 14.
flexa è *sudibus*
& *vitilibus*;

Vel Natura,
Dumis & Vepribus. 15.

Ambulacris 16.
& *Pergales* 17.
ornatur.

Fontanis 18.
& *Harpagio* 19.
rigatur.

Husbandry.

Husbandry.

Agricultura.



The Plow-man 1.
yoketh Oxen 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holdeth
the Plow-staff, 4
in his left hand
and the Plow-staff 5.
his right hand
(with which he re-
moveth clods 6.)
he cutteth the Land
(which was manured
aloze with Dung 8.)
with a share, 7.
and a Coulter, 9.
and a Mallet, 10.

Arator 1.
jungit Boves 3.
Aratro, 2.
&, tenens
læva Strivam, 4.
dextra Rallam 5,
qua amovet
Globas, 6.
terram scindit
Vomere,
& *Dentali*, 7.
antea Fimo 8.
Seccoratam,

and

and maketh furrows 9.
When he soweth
the Seed 10.
and harroweth it in
with a Harrow. 11.
The Reaper 12.
heareth the Rips
Corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the
handfuls, 14. (15.
bindeth the sheaves.
The Thrasher 16.
thresheth Corn on the
Barn floor 17.
with a flayl, 18.
tosseth it in a winnow-
ing-basket, 19.
and so when the chaff,
and the straw, 20.
are separated from it,
he putteth it into Sacks
The Mower 22. (21.
maketh Hay in a Me-
adow, cutting down
Gras with a Siche, 23.
and rakes it together
with a Rake, 24.
he maketh up cocks, 26
with a fork, 25. (27.
et carrieth it on carriages
into the Hay-Barn, 28.
corraditq; *Rastro*, 24.
componit *Aceros* 26.
Furca, 25.
& convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Plenile*. 28.
Pecnaria.

facitque *Sulcos*. 9.*Tum seminat**Semen* 10.& inoccat *Occa*. 1.*Messor* 12.

metit fruges maturas

Falce messorid, 13.colligit *Manipulos*, 14.& colligat *Mergetes*, 15.*Tritor* 16.in areæ *Horreæ* 17.triturat *Frumentum*.*Flagello* (tribula) 18.*jactat Ventilabro*, 19.atque ita separata *Paleæ*& *Stramine*, 20.congerit in *Sacces*, 21.*Paniseca* 22.in *Prato* facit *Fænum*.delecanus *Gramæ*.*Falce fænaria*, 23.corraditq; *Rastro*, 24.componit *Aceros* 26.*Furca*, 25.& convehit *Vehibus* 27.in *Plenile*. 28.

XLVII.

Graſing.

Pecuaria.



Tillage of ground,
& keeping Cattle, was
in old time the Care of
Kings & Noble-men,
at this day onely of the
meanest sort of
People.

The Neat-heard 1.
calleth out the heards, 2
out of the beasthouses 3
with a Horn, 4. (fed.
and driveth them to

*Agrorum cultus &
res pecuaria, (bus,
antiquissimis iemperi-
Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum
infimæ Plebis,
Cura est.*

*Bubulcus 1.
evocat Armenta 2.
& Bovilibus 3.
Buccinæ (Cornu) 4.
& pastum ducit.*

Opili

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock 6.
being furnished with a
Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8
and a Sheep-hook 9.
having with him
a great Dog 10.
fenced with a
Collar 11.
against the Wolves.

Swine 12.
are fed out of a
Swine-Trough.
The Farmers wife 13.
milkketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale 16.
and maketh Butter of
Cream in a Churn 17.

and Cheeses 18.
of Curds.

The Wool 19.
is shorne from Sheep,
whereof several gar-
ments are made.

*Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit Gregem, 6.*

instructus *Fistula* 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pede* 9.
habens secum
Molossum 10.
munitum,
contra Lupos,
Millo 11.
Sues 12.
ex hæc aquæliculo
saginantur.

Villica 13.
mulget
vacca Vbera 14.
ad *Presepe* 15.
super *Muletræ* 16.
& facit
in *Vase butyraceo* 17.
Butyrum

è flore *Lactis*,
& è *Coagulo*
Cæsos 18.

Ovibus
detondetur *Lana* 19.
ex qua conficiuntur
variae *Vestes*.

H

Mel-

XLVIII.

Mellificium.

The making of Honey.

The Bees
send out a swarm 1.
and set over it,
a Leader 2.

That swarm,
being ready to fly away
is recalled by the
tinkling of a
Brazen vessel 3.
and is put up into a
new Hive 4.

They make little
Cells with six corners 5
and fill them with
Honey-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which
the Honey runneth 7.

The Partitions
being melted with fire,
turn into Wax 8.

Apes
emittunt Examen 1
adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2

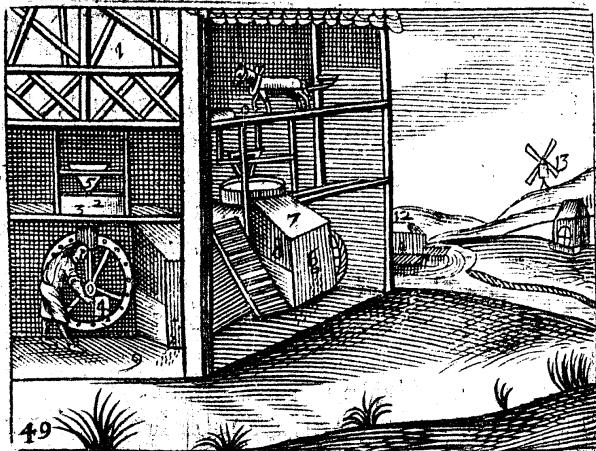
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur
tinnitu
Vasis aeneis 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari* 4

Struunt
Cellulas hexangulares 5
easqne compleant
melligine,
& faciunt *Favos* 6.
è quibus
Mel effluit 7.

Crates,
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8.

XLIX.

Molitura.



Grinding.

In a Mill 1.
A Stone 2.
runneth upon a Stone 3.

A Wheel 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth corn pou-
red in by a Hopper 5.
and parteth
the Bran 6.
falling into the
Trough 7.
from the Meal
slipping through
a Boulter 8.

Such a Mill,
was first a
Hand-mill 9.
then a
Horse-Mill 10.
then a Water-Mill 11.
and a Ship-mill 12.
and at last,
a Wind-Mill 13.

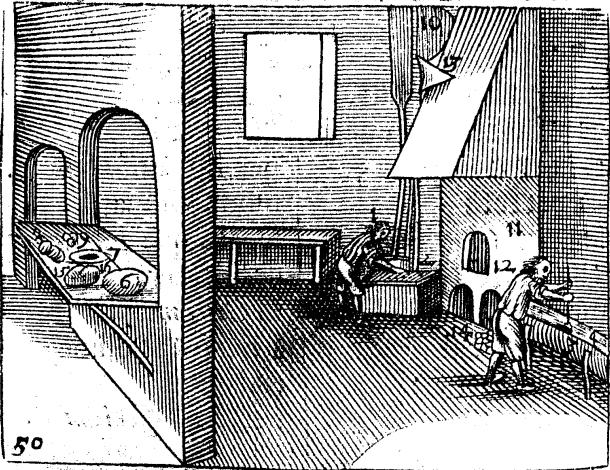
In *Mola* 1.
currit Lapis 2.
super lapidem 3.

circumagente
Rota 4.
& conterit
per *Infundibulum* 5.
infusa Grana,
separatque *Furturem* 6.
decidentem
in *Cistam* 7.
a *Farina* (Polline)
elabente
per *Excusorium* 8.

Talis mola,
primam fuit,
Manurua 9.
deinde,
Jumentaria 10.
tum *aquatica* 11.
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem,
Alata (*pneumatica*) 13.

L.

Panificium.



Bread-Baking.

The

The Baker 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into
the Kneading-trough 3.

Then he pouzeth
water to it,
and maketh Dough 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden slice 5.

Then he maketh
Loaves 6.
Cakes 7.
Cimnels 8.
Rolls 9. &c.

Afterwards he set-
teth them on a Peel 10.
and putteth them tho-
row y Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.

But first
he pulleth out the fire,
and the coals with a
Coal-Rake 13.
which he layeth on a
heap underneath 14.

And thus
is Bread baked,
having the Crust
without 15.
and y Crumb within 16.

Pistor 1.
cernit Farinam
Cribro 2. pollinario,
& indit

Maetra 3.
tum affundit

aquam,
& facit Massam 4.
depstisque
spatka 5. lignea;
dein format

Panes 6.

Placentas 7.

Similas 8.

Spiras 9. &c.

Post imponit

Pale 10.

& ingerit

Furno 11.

per Prefurnium 12.

Sed prius
eruit

Rutabulo 13.
ignem & Carbones,
quos infra congerit 14.

Et sic
pinxitur Panis,
habens extra
Crustam 15.
intus Micam 16.
Pif-
H 4

L I.

Piscatio.

Fishing.

The Fisher-man 1.

catcheth Fish,

either on the shoar,

with an Hook, 2.

whichh angeth by a line
from the angling-rod,

and on which

the bait sticketh ;

or with a

Cleek-Net, 3.

which hanging

on a Pole, 4.

is put into the water ;

or in a Boat, 5.

with a Trammel-Net 6.

or with a Weel, 7.

which is laid in

the water by night.

Piscator 1.

captat pisces,

sive, in littore,

Hamo, 2.

qui ab arundine

filo penderet,

& cui inhaeret

Esca ;

sive

Fundā, 3.

quaē pendens

Perticā, 4.

aqua immittitur ;

sive, in *Cymba*, 5.*Reti*, 6.sive *Nassā*, 7.

quaē per noctem

demergitur.

Ancupium.

L II.

Fowling.

Aucupium.



The Fowler 1.
maketh
a bed, 2.
spreadeth
a Bird-net. 3.

throlweth batt 4.
upon it, & hding him-
self in a Hut 5.
he allureth Birds,

Anceps 1.
exstruit
Aream, 2.
superstruit illi
Rete aucupatorium, 3.

obspat *Escam*, 4.
&, abdens se
in *latibulum* 5.
allicit aves,

Cantu

the chirping of
pre-birds, whch part-
op upon the bed, 6.
ns are partly
ut in
ages, 7.
nd thus he
ntangleth
birds that fly over,
n his Net,
whilst they settle
hemselvcs down;
or he setteth
snares, 8.
on which they hang,
and strangle
hemselvcs;
or he setteth
lime-Twigs 9.
on a Perch, 10.
upon whch
if they sit,
they enwrap their
feathers,
that they cannot
fly away, and fall
down to the ground;
or he catcheth them
with a Pole,
and a Pit-fall. 12.

Cantu *Ilicum*,
qui partim
in areâ currunt, 6.
parrim
Caveis
inclusi sunt; 7.
atque ita
reti obruit
transvolantes
aves,
dum
se demittunt:
aut tendit
Tendiculas, 8.
quibus scipias
suspendunt
& suffocant;
aut exponit
viscatos calemos 9.
Amiti, 10.
quibus
si insident,
implicant
Pennas,
ut nequeant
avolare,
& decidunt in terram:
aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipulâ*. 12.
Vonatus.

LIII.

Venatus.



Hunting.

The

The Hunter 1.
unteth wilde-beasts,
ohil'st he besetteth a
Hod with Toyls, 2,
retched out,
pon Shoars 3.
The Beagle 4. beast,
raceth the wilde-
and findeth him out
by the sent ;
the Tumbler,
or Grayhound, 5.
pursueth it.

The Woolf,
falleth into
a Pit ; 6.
the Stag, 7.
as he runneth away,
into Toyls.

The Boar, 8.
is struck thozow with
a Hunting-Spear, 9.

The Bear 10.
is bitten
by Dogs,
and is knocked
with a Club, 11.

If any thing get
away, it escapeth, 12.
as here a Hare,
and a Fox.

Venator 1.
venatur feras,
dum sylvam
cingit *Cassibus*, 2.
tentis
super *Varos* (furcillas) .

Canis sagax 4.
vestigat feram,
aut indagat-
odoratu ;
Vertagus 5.
persequitur.

Lupus,
incidit
in *Foveam* ; 6.
fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in plagas.

Aper 8
transverbatur
Venabulo. 9.

Ursus 10.
mordetur
a canibus,
& tumditur

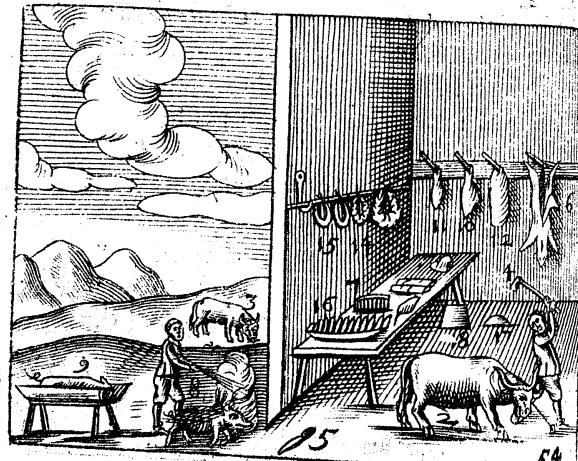
Clava. 11.

Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12.
ut hic *Lepus*
& *Vulpes*.

Lanonia:

LIV.

Lanionia.



Butchery.

Lanio,

The Butcher, 1.
killeth
fat Cattle, 2.
(The lean 3.
are not fit to eat.)
he knocketh them
down with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their throat
with a slaughter-knife, 5.
he sleaeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in
pieces, & hangeth out
the flesh, to sell
in the Shambles 7.

He dresseth a swine 8.
with fire,
or scalding water, 9.
& maketh gammons, 10.
Pestills 11.
and Flitches, 12.

Besides,
several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sassadges 16.

The Fat 17.
and 18. Tallow
are melted.

Lanio 1.
mactat
Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Vescula* 3.
non sunt vesca)
prosternit
Clavâ, 4.
vel jugulat
Clunaclo, 5.
excoriat(deglubit) 6.
dissecatque,
& carnes
in *Macello* 7.
venum exponit.

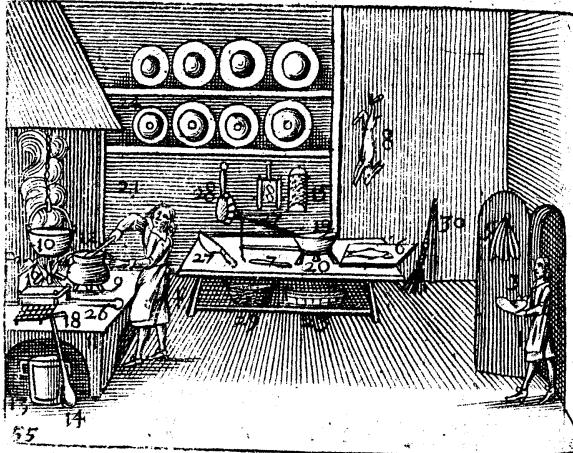
Snem 8.
glabrat igne,
vel aqua fervida, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petasones 11.
& *Succidias*: 12.

Præterea,
Farcimina varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos(*Lucanicas.*) 16.
Adeps 17.
& *Sebum* 18.
eliquatur.

Coquinaria.

Cookery.

Coquinaria.



The Yeoman of the
Larder 1.
bringeth forth
Provision 2.
out of the Larder. 3.

The Cook 4.
taketh them, and ma-
keth several Meats.
He first pulleth off
the Feathers,
and draweth the guts
out of the Birds 5.
he scaleth, & splitteh
Fish. 6.

Promus condus 1.
profert
ē *Penu* 3.
Obsonia. 2.
Ea accipit *Cognus*, 4.
& coquit
varia esculenta.
Aves 5.
prius deplumat
& exenterat;
Pisces 6.
desquamat
& exdorsuat;

Quasdam

He draweth some flesh
with lard, by means of
a Larding-Needle 7.

He caseth
Hares 8. (Pots 9.

Then he boyleth them in
and Kettles 10.
on the Hearth 11.
and scummeth them with
a Scummer 12.

He seasoneth things
that are boyled,
with Spices, which he
pondbeth with a Pestil 14.
in a Mortar 13.
or gratereth with a
Grater 15.

He roastereth some on
Spits 16.
and with a Jack 17.
or upon a Grid-iron 18.

Or fryeth them in a
Frying-Pan 19.
upon a Brand-Iron 20.

Kitchen Utensils
besides are

Cole-Rake 21.
Chafing-Dish 22.
Trey 23.
in which Dishes 24.
and Platters 25.
are washed;
a pair of Tongs 26.
Shredding-Knife 27.
Colander 28.
Basket 29.
and a *Bezom* 30.

Quasdam carnes
lardo trajectat,
ope *Creacentri* 7:
Lepores 8.
exuit.

Tum elixat *Ollis* 9:
& *Cacabis* 10.

in *Foco* 11.

& despumat

Ligula 12.

Elixata
condit aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Pistillo 14.
in *Mortario* 13:
aut terit
Radulâ 15.

Quasdam affat
Veribus 16.
& *Automato* 17
vel super *Craticulam* 18.

Vel figit
Sartagine 19.
super *Tripodem* 20.

Vasa Coquinaria
præterea sunt

Rutabulum 21.
Foculus (*Ignitabulum*) 22.
Trua 23.
(in quâ cluuntur
Catini 24.
& *Patine* 25.)
Pruniceps. 26.
Culter incisorius 27.
Qualus 28.
Corbis 29.
& *Scope* 30.

The Vintage.

Vindemia.



Wine
groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines
are propagated,
and sown with
Twigs to Trees 2.
or to props, 3.
or frames, 4.

When the time of
grape-gathering
is come, they cut off

Vinum
crescit
in *Vineas*, 1.
ubi *Vites*
propagantur,
& *viminibus*
ad *arbores*, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (*ridicas*) 3.
vel ad *Inga*, 4.
alligantur.

Cum tempus
vindemiandi adest,
abscindunt

the

the Bunches,
and carry them in
measures of three-
bushels 5.
and throw them
into a Vat, 6.
and tread them with
their Feet, 7.
or stamp them with
wooden Pestill, 8.
and squeeze out the
juice in the
Wine-pres, 9.
which is called must, 11
and being received in
a great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogsheads, 12.

it is stopped up 15.
and being laid close in
Cellars upon settles 14.
it becommeth wine.

It is drawn out of
the Hogshead,
with a Cock, 13.
or faucet, 16.
(in which is
a Spigot)
the Tessel being un-
bulged.

Bôtrös,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conscientque
in *Lacum*, 6.

calcant pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
ligno *Pilo*, 8.
& exprimunt
succum.
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

&, *Orcâ* 10.
exceptum,
Vasis (*Doliis*) 12.
infunditur,
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellas*
super *Cantheros* 14.
abditum, in *Vinum* abit,
E dolio
promitur,
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo est
Epistomum)
Vase relito.

32 *Zythopœia*.

L VII.

Zythopœia.



Drawing.

Where Wine
is not to be had
they druk Beer,
which is brewed
of Malt 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron 3.
afterwards it is
polvred into Vatts, 4.
and when it is cold.
it is carried
in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar 6.
and is put into
Wessels.

Brandi-wine,
extracted by the power
of heat from drags
of wine in a Pan, 7.
over which
a Limbeek 8.
is placed,
droppeth thoro^w
a Pipe 9.
into a Glasse.

Wine and Beer,
when they turn sow^r,
become Vinegar.

They make Mede
of Wine and Honey.

Ubi non
habetur *Vinum*,
bibitur
Cerevisia (*Zythus*)
qua^e
ex *Byne* 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Abeno* 3.
coquitur;
post in *Lacūs*, 4.
effunditur,
&, frigefactum,
Labris 5. defertur
in *Cellaria* 6.
& vasibus
infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum,
è fecibus vini
in *Abeno*, 7.
cui superimpositum est
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris
extractum,
destillat
per *Tubum* 9.
in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & *Cerevisia*,
acescens,
fit *Acetum*.

Ex *Vino* & *Melle*,
faciunt *Mulsum*.

A Feast.

Convivium.



When a Feast
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet 1.
and a Table-Cloth 2.
by the Waiters,
who besides
lay the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-Napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.

Cum apparatur
Convivium,
Mensa sternitur
Tapetibus 1.
& *Mappâ*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*.
qui præterea apponunt
Discos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros 5.
cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem 8.

With

with a Salt-sellar, 9.

Messes
are brought
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19.
on a Plate.

The Guests,
being brought in by
the Host 11.
wash their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-Basin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them with
a Hand-Towel, 16.
then they sit at the Table
on Chaires. 17.

The Carver 18.
breaketh up the good cheer
and divideth it.

Sauces are set
amongst Roast-meat
in Sawlers. 20.

The Butler 21.
filleth strong wine
out of a Cruse 25.
or Wine-pot 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups 22.
or Glasses 23.
which stand on
a Cup-board 24.
and he reacheth them
to the Master
of the Feast, 28.
who drincketh to his
Guests.

cum Salino. 9.

Fercula
inferuntur
in *Patinis*; 10.
Artocreas, 19.
in *Lance*.

Conviva,
ab *Hospite*
introducti 11.
ablunt Manūs
è *Gutturio* 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
super *Malluvinum* 13.
aut *Pelvum*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili; 16.
cum assident Mensæ
per *Sedilia*. 17.

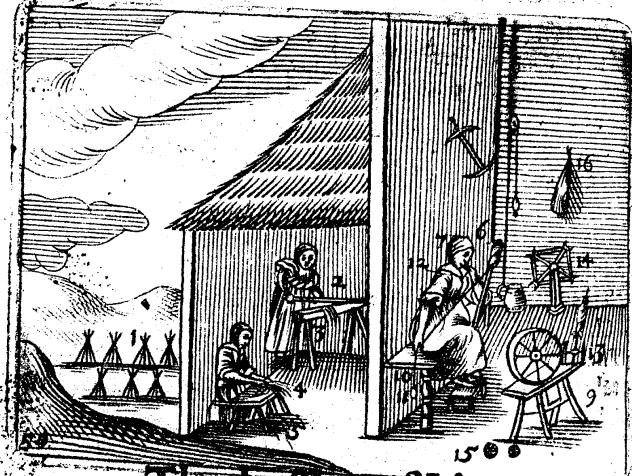
Structor 18.
dearunt dapes
& destribuit.

Assaturis
interponuntur
Embaminita
in *Scutellis*. 20.

Pincerna 21.
infundit *Temetum*,
ex *Uro* 25,
vel *Cantharo* 26.
vel *Lagenâ*, 27.
in *Pocula* 22.
& *Vitrea* 23.
qua exstant
in *Abaco* 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui *Hospitibus* propinat.

L IX.

Tractatio Lini.



The dressing of Line.

Line

Line and Hemp,
being rated in water,
and dried again, 1.
are braked with a
wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives 3.
fall down, then they
are heckled with an
Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow 5.
is parted from it.

Flax is tied to
a Distaff, 6.
by the Spinner, 7.
which with her left
hand pulleth out
the Thred, 8.
and with her right
hand turneth a wheel 9
or a Spindle 10.
upon which is
a Wharl 11.

The Spool receiveth
the Thred, 12.
which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle; 14
hence either Clewes 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks 16.
are made.

Linum & Cannabis,
aquis macerata,
rursumq; siccata, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
(ubi *Cortices* 3.
decidunt)
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa* 5.
separatur.

Linum purum
alligatur *Colo*, 6.
a *Netrice*, 7.

quæ sinistra
trahit filum, 8.
dexteræ 12.

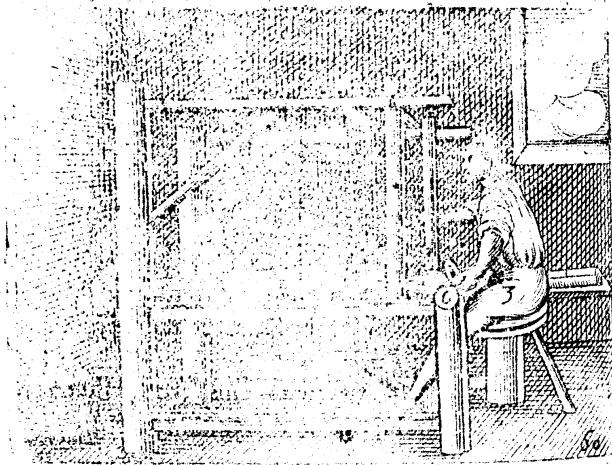
Rhombum (*gigillum*) 9
vel *Fusum* 10.
(in quo
Verticillus 11.) verfat.

Fila accipit,
Volva; 13.
inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum*; 14.
hinc vel *Glomi* 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasculi* 16.
fiunt.

Textura.

L X.

Textura.



Weaving.

The

The Webster,
undereth the Clewes, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.

and as he sitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon
the Treddles, 4.
with his Feet.

He divideth
the warp, 5. with yarn,
and throweth
the Shuttle 6.
shorow, in which is
the Woofe,
and striketh it close
with the fley, 7.
and so maketh
Linnen-cloth. 8.

So also the
Clothier
maketh Cloth
of Wool.

Textor,
diducit in Stamen

Glomos, 1.
& circumvolvit

Fugo, 2.
ac ledens
in *Textrino*, 3.

pedibus
calcat

Infilia. 4.

Liciis
diducit *Stamen*, 5.
& trajicit

Radium, 6.
in quo est

Trama,
ac densat

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum. 8.

Sic etram

Pannifex
facit *Pannum*
è *Lana*.

Linteas.

L X I.

Lintea.



Linnen-Clothes.

Linnen-

AND Sope.

innen-webs

re bleached in y Sun 1
with water poured on
hem 2.

ill they be white.

Of them

the Sempster 3.

Soweth Shirts 4.

Hand-kirchers 5.

Bands 6.

Caps, &c.

These,

if they be soaled,
are washed again by
the Landress 7.in water
or Lee,

Linteamina

insolantur, 1.

aqua perfusa 2.

donec candefiant.

Ex iis

Sartrix 3.

suit Indusia 4

Muccinia 5.

Gollaria 6.

Capitia, &c.

Hæc,

si fordidentur,

à Lotrice 7.

rursum lavantur

aqua sive lixivio

ac Sapone

Sartor

LXII.

Sartor.



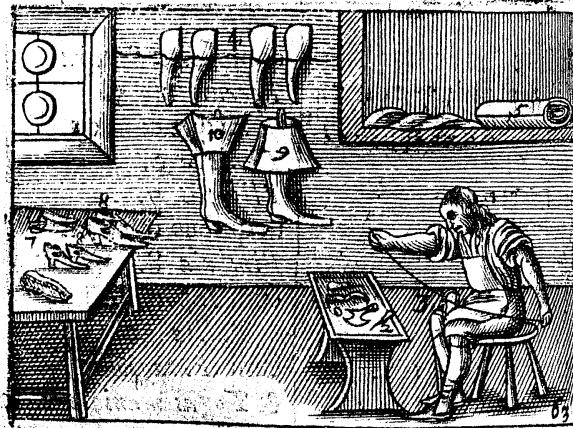
The Taylor.

The Taylor 1.
uteth Cloth 2.
ith Shears 3.
nd soweth it together
ith a needle
nd double thred 4.
Then he
nesseth the Seams
with a preßing-iron 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats 6.
with Plaits 7.
in which the
Border 8.
is below with Laces 9.
Cloaks 10.
with a Cape 11.
and Sleeve Coats 12.
Doublets 13.
with Buttons 14.
and Cuffs 15.
Breeches 16.
sometimes
with Ribbons 17.
Stockings 18.
Gloves 19.
Muntero Caps 20, &c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred gar-
ments of Furs.

Sartor 1.
discindit Pannum 2.
Forfice 3.
consuitque,
Acu
& filo duplato 4.
Postea
complanat Suturas
Ferramento 5.
Sicque conficic
Tunicas 6.
Plicatas 7.
in quibus infra est
Fimbria 8.
cum Instiis 9.
Pallia 10.
cum Patagio 11.
& Togas manicatas 12.
Thoraces 13.
cum Globulis 14.
& Manicis 15.
Caligas 16.
aliquando
cum Lemniscis 17.
Tibiala 18.
Chirothecas 19.
Amiculum 20. &c.
St. Pello,
facit Pellicia,
& Pellibus.

LXIII.

Sutor.



The Shoo-Maker.

Linnen-

The Shoo-maker 1.
maketh Slippers 7.

Shooes 8.

(in which is seen
above the
upper-Leather,
beneath
the Sole,
and on both sides
the Latchets)

Boots 9.
and High-Shooes 10.
of Leather, 5.

(which is
cut with a
Cutting-Knife 6.)

by means of
an Awl 2.

and Lingel 3.
upon a
Last 4.

Sutor 1.

conficit,
ope Subula 2.

& fili picati 3.
super Modulo 4.

è Corio 5.

(quod
Scalpro sutorio 6.
discinditur).

Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.

Calceos 8.

(in quibus
spectatur
superne

Obstragulum,
inferne

Solea,
& utrinque

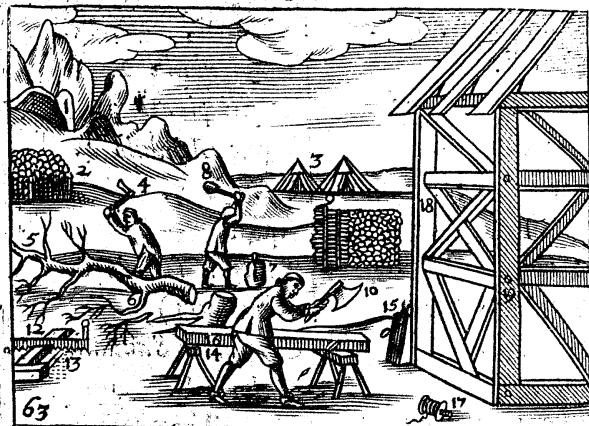
Ansa)

Ocreas 9.

& Perones 10.

LXIII.

The Carpenter.

Faber lignarius.

We have seen
Mens Food
and cloathing,
now his dwelling
followeth.

At first they dwelt
in Caves 1.
then in
Booths
or Huts 2.
and then again
in Tents 3.
at the last
in Housies.

Hominis
Victum & Amictum,
vidimus :
sequitur nunc,
Domicilium ejus.
Primo habitabant
in *Specubus* 1.
deinde
in *Tabernaculis*
vel *Tuguriis* 2.
tum etiam
in *Tentoriis* 3.
demum,
in *Domibus*.

The

The Woodman fel-
leth and heweth down
Trees 5.
with an Ax 4.
the Boughs 6.
remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty
with a Wedg 7. (wood
which he forceth in
with a Beetle 8.
and maketh
Wood-stacks 9.

The Carpenter
squares Timber with
a Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11.
fall, (Saw 12.
and saweth it with a
where the Saw-dust 13.
fallleth down.

Afterwards he lifteh
y beam upon tressels 14.
by y help of a Pulley 15.
fastereth it with
Cramp-irons 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line 17.

Then he frameth
the Walls together,
and fastmeth the great
pieces with pins 19.

Lignator.

Securi 4.
sternit & truncat
Arbores 5
remanentibus
Sarmentis 6.

Clavosum Lignum
findit Cuneo 7.
quem adigit
Tudite 8.
& componit
Strues 9.

Faber Lignarius
asciat Ascia 10.
Materiam,
unde cadunt
Assula 11.
& ferrat *Serra* 12.
ubi *Scobs* 13.
decidit;

Post elevat tignum
super *Canterios* 14.
ope *Trochlea* 15.

affigit *Ansis* 16.
& lineat
Amusii 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes 18.
& configit *trabes*
Clavis trahalibus 19.

LXIV.

Faber Murarius.



The Mason.

The Mason 1:
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth
Walls 2.

Either of Stones,
which 3 Stone-digger,
getteth out of the
Quarry 3.
and the Stone-cutter 4.
squareth by
a Rule 5.

Or of Bricks 6.
which are made of
Sand and Clay
steeped in water,
and are burnes
with fire.

Afterwards he plat-
tereth it with Lime,
by means of a Trowel 7.
and garnisheth it with
Rough-cast 8.

Faber murarius 1.
ponit Fundamentum
& struit
Muros 2.

Sive è Lapidibus
quos Lapidarius
eruit
in Lapidinâ 3.
& Latomus 4.
conquadrat
ad Normam 5.

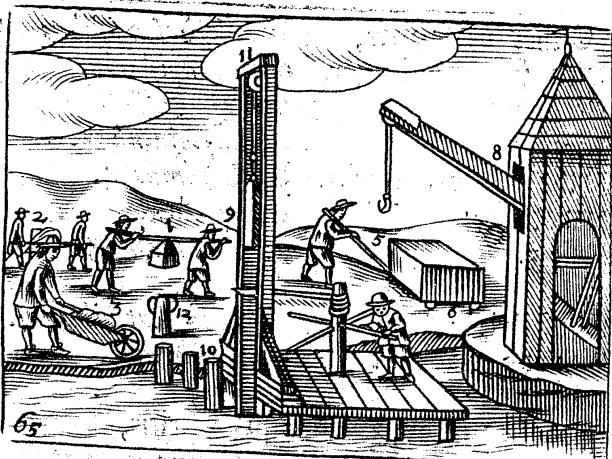
Sive è Lateribus 6.
qui, ex arena
& luto,
aqua intritis,
formantur,
& igne excoquuntur:

Dein crustat
Calce,
ope Trulla 7.

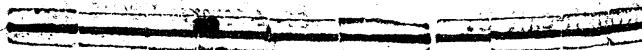
& Tectorio vestit 8.

LXV.

Machine.



Engines.



One can carry as much by thrusting a Wheel-Barrow 3. aforeshim, having an Harness 4. hanged on his neck, as two can carry on a Cole-staff 1. or Hand-barrow 2.

But he can do more, that collecth a weight, laid upon Rollers 6. with a Lever 5.

A Wind-Beam 7. is a post which is turned by going about it.

A Crane 8. hath a hollow-wheel, in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Shipp, or letteth them down into a Ship.

A Rammer 9. is used to fasten Piles 10. it is lifted up with a rope drawn by Pulleys 11 or with hands, if it have handles 12.

Quantum duo ferre Palangā 1. (possunt, vel Feretro 2.

tantum potest unus, trudendo ante se.

Pabonem 3. suspensa à collo

Ærumnā 4.

Plus autem potest, qui molem, Phalangis (Cylindris) 6. imponitam, provolvit, Vecte 5.

Ergata 7. est columella, quæ versatur circumdeundo.

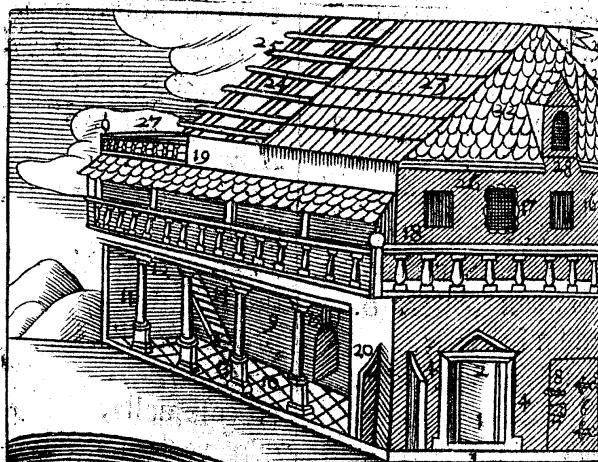
Geranium 8. habet Tympanum, cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahit, aut in navem demittit.

Fistuca 9. adhibetur ad pangendum Sublicas 10. ad tollitur, fune, tracto per Trochleas 11 vel manibus, si ansas habet 12.

K 4 A House

A House.

Domus.



The Porch 1. (houle. is before the door of 2.

The door hath a threshold 3. and a Lintel 2. and Posts 4. on both sides.

The Hindges 5. are on the right hand upon which 6. doors 6. haig, the Latch 7. and the Bolt 8. are on the left hand.

Before the house is a fore-court 9.

Ante Januam Domus est Vestibulum 1.

Janua habet

Limene 2.

& Superliminare 3.

& utrinque

Postes 4.

A dextris sunt Cardines 5. à quibus pendent

Fores 6. à sinistris Claustrum 7.

aut Pessulus 8.

Sub ædibus est Cavedium 9.

With

with a Pavement of square-stones, 10. born up with pillars, 11. in whitch is the Chapter 12. and the Base. 13.

They go up into the upper-stories by Greces, 14. and winding-stairs 15.

The Windows, 16. appear on the outside, and the Grates 17. the Galleries, 18. the water-Tables, 19. and Butteresses 20. to bear up the Walls.

On the Top is the Roof, 21. covered with Tyles, 22. or Shingles, 23. which lye upon Laths, 24. and these upon Rafters.

The Eaves, 26. adhere to the Roof.

The place without a Roof is called an open Gallery. 27.

In the Roof are Juttings out 28. (knops) and Pinnacles 29. (or

pavimento tessellate, 10.

fulcitum columnis, 11. in quibus

Peristylum 12.

& Basis. 13.

Per Scalas 14.

& Cochlidia 15.

ascenditur in superiores contignationes.

Extrinsecus

apparent Fenestra, 16.

& Cancelli (clathra) 17.

Pergula, 18.

Suggrundia, 19.

& Fulcra 20.

fulciendis muris.

In summo est Tectum, 21. [tegulis] 22. contextum Imbricibus vel Scandulis, 23.

Quæ incumbunt

Tigillis, 24.

hæc Tignis. 25.

Tecto adhæret

Stilicidium. 26.

Locus sine tecto

dicitur Subdiale. 27.

In tecto sunt

Meniana 28.

& Coronides. 29. Me-

LVII.

Metallifodina.



A Mine.

Miners

Miners 1.

go into the Grove, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar,
with a Pick, 6.
which being put
into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out,
with a Rope 8.
by the means of
a Turn, 9.
and is carried to the
Smelting-house, 10.
where it is forced
with fire that the Me-
tal may run out, 12.
the Dross, 11.
is thrown aside.

*Metalli-fossores 1.
ingrediuntur
Putum fodina, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
sive Gradibus, 4.
cum Lucernis, 5.
& effodiunt
Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quae imposita Coribus, 7
exrahitur Fune 8.
ope Macbinae tractoria.
& defertur (9.
in Ustrinam, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat
Metallum; 12.
Scoriae, 11.
scoris abjiciuntur.*

Faber

LXVII.

Faber Ferrarius.

The Black-Smith.

The

The Black-Smith 1.
in his Smithie
(or forge) 2.

bloweth the fire with a
pair of Bellowes, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the
Iron;

And then he taketh
it out with the tongs 5.
layeth it upon
the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it with
a Hammer, 7.
where the Sparks 8.
fly off.

And thus
are hammered out
Nailes, 9.
Horshoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates,
Locks and Keys,
Hindges, &c.

He quencheth
Hot-Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius 1.]

in *Ustrinā* (Fabrica) 2.
inflat ignem

Folle, 3.

quem adtollit

Pedr., 4.
atq; ita candefacit
Ferrum;Deinde
eximit *Forcipe*, 5.

imponit

Incūdi, 6.

& cudit

Malleo, 7.ubi *Strictura* 8.

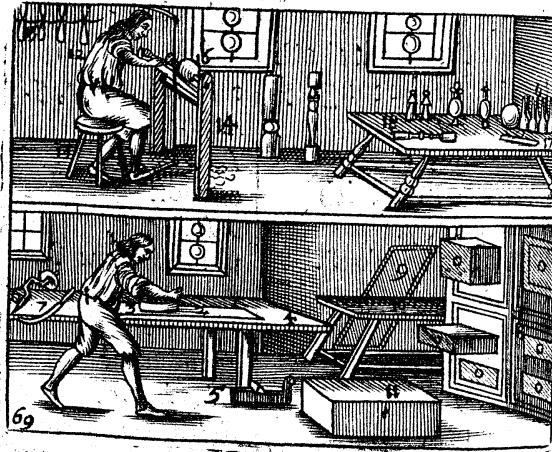
exiliunt.

Et sic
excuduntur*Clavi*, 9.*Solea*, 10.*Canthi*, 11.*Catene*, 12.*Lamina*,Seræ cum *Clavibus*,*Cardines*, &c.

Ferramenta tandem-
restinguit
in *Lach*.

Scriniarina

LXIX.

Scrinariarius*Tornator.***The Box-maker, and the Turner.**

The Box-maker, 1.
 smootheth
 hewen-Boards 2.
 with a Plain, 3.
 upon a work board, 4.
 he maketh them very
 smooth with
 a little plain, 5.
 he boareth them two-
 row with an augre, 6.
 carboth them with
 a Knife, 7.
 fasteneth them toge-
 ther with Glew,
 and Cramp-Irons, 8.
 and maketh
 Tables, 9.
 Boards, 10.
 Chests 11. &c.
 The Turner 12. (13.
 sitting over the treddle
 turneth with
 a throw, 15. (14.
 upon a Turners Bench,
 Bowls, 16.
 Tops, 17.
 Puppets, 18.
 and such like
 Turners work.

Arcularius 1.*edolat Afferes* 2.*Runcina*, 3.*in Tabula*, 4.

deplanat

Planula, 5.

perforat (terebrat)

Terebra, 6.

sculptit

Cultro, 7.

combinat

Glutine& *Subscudibus*, 8.

& facit

Tabulas, 9.*Mensas*, 10.*Arcas* (Cistas) 11. &c.*Tornio* 12.sedens in *Insili*, 13.tornat *Torno*, 15.super *Scamno* tornato-*Globos*, 16. (rio 14.*Conos*, 17.*Icunculas* 18.

& similia

Toremata.*Figulus.*

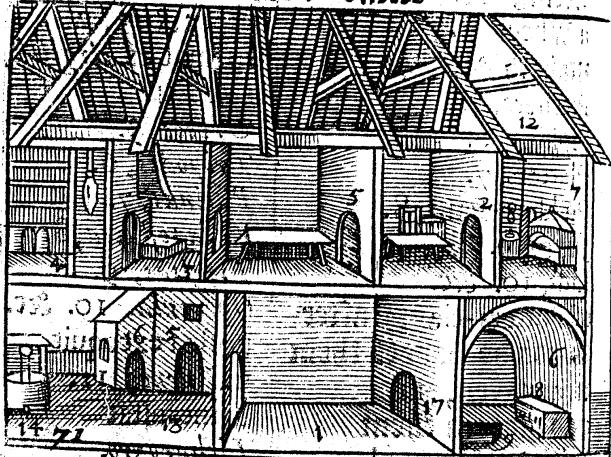
Figulus.

The Potter.

The Potter, 1.
sitting over
a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-Pans, 8.
Juggs, 9.
Lids, 10. &c.
of Potters-clay, 3. after-
wards he baketh them
in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them
with White-Lead.
A broken Pot,
affordeth
Pot-sheards. 12.

Figulus, 1.
sedens
super Rota², 2.
format ex Argilla, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
postea excoquit
in Furno, 11.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Ollas
dar
Tessas. 12.

LXXI.

Partes Domus.

The Parts of a House.

A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are, the Entry, 1. the Stove, 2. the Kitchin, 3. the Buttery, 4. the Dining-Room, 5. the Gallery, 6. the Bed-chamber, 7. with a Privy made by it, 8.

Baskets 9. are of use for carrying things to and fro; and Chests, 10. (which are made fast with a Key) 11. for keeping them.

The Floor is under the Roof 12.

In the Yard, 13. is a Well, 14. a Stable, 15. and a Bath, 16.

Under the House, is the Cellar, 17.

*Domus distinguitur
in Conclavia,*

ut sunt,

Atrium, 1.

Hypocaustum. 2.

Culina, 3.

Cella penuaria, 4.

Caenaculum, 5.

Camera, 6.

Cubiculum 7.

cum adstructo

Secessu (Latrina) 8.

Corbes 9.

in servient

rebus transferendis;

Arce, 10.

(quæ Clave 11.

recluduntur)

ad servandis illis.

Sub tecto est

Solum [Pavimentum]

In Areal, 13, (12.

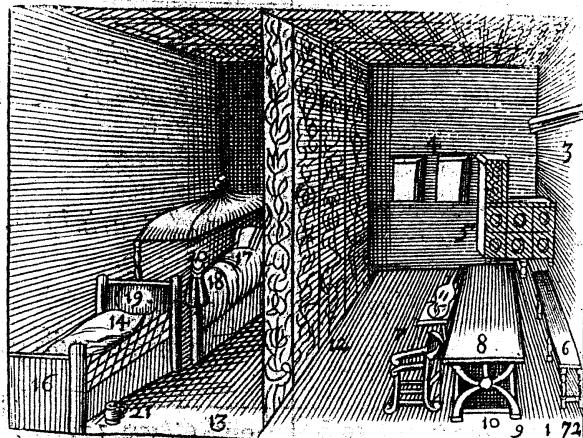
Putens, 14.

Stabulum 15.

cum Balneo. 16.

Sub Domo,

est Cella. 17.

Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.**The Stove, with the Bed-Room.**

The

The Stove 1.
is beautified with an
Arched-Roof 2.
& wainscotted walls, 3.
It is enlightened with
Windows; 4.

It is heated with
an Oven. 5.

Its Utensils are,
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Tressels, 9.
Footstools, 10.
and Cushions, 11.

There are also
Tapestry hanged. 12.

For soft lodging,
in a sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed 14.

spread on
a Bed-stead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover lids, 18.

The Bolster 19.
is under ones head.

The Bed is covered
with a Canopy 20.

A Chamber-Pot, 21.
is for making water in

Hypocaustum 1.
ornatur *Laqueari* 2.

& *Parietibus*,
tabulatis, 3.

Illuminatur
Fenestris; 4.

Calefit

Fornace. 5.

Ejus Utensilia sunt,
Scamna, 6.

Selle, 7.

Mensa 8.

cum *fulcris* 9.
ac *scabellis*, 10.

& *Calcitra*. 11.

Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes. 12.

Pro levi cubitu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.

est *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.

stratus

in *Spondâ*, 15.
super *Stramentum*, 16.

cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis* 18.

Cervical 19.

est sub capite.

Canopeo 20.

Lectus tegitur.

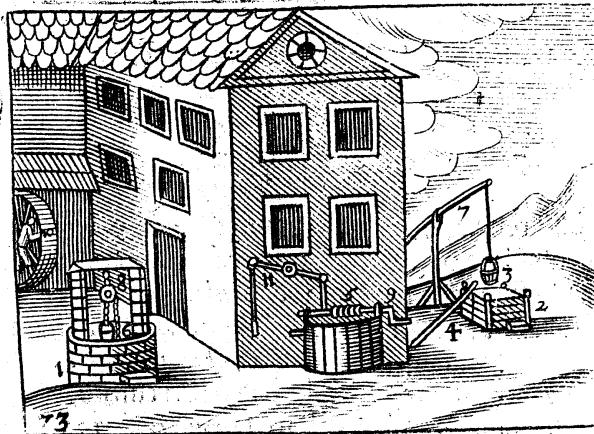
Matula 21.

est vesicæ levandæ.

L 3 Putei.

LXXIII.

Putei.



Wells.

Guthers

LXXIV.

Where Springs
are wanting,
Wells are digged, 1.
& they are compassed
about with a
Branderich, 2.
lest any should fall in.
Whence the water
drawn with Buckets 3,
hanging either at
a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain, 6.
and that either
by a swipe, 7.
or a windle, 8.
or a Turn 9.
with a handle,
or a wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump. 11.

Ubi Fontes
deficiunt,
effodiuntur Putei, 1.
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua
Urnis (futulis) 3.
pendentibus
vel Perticâ, 4.
vel Fune, 5.)
vel Catena; 6.
idque
aut Tollenone, 7.
aut Girgillo, 8
aut Cylindro 9.
manubriato,
aut Rotâ (tympano) 10.
aut denique
Antliâ. 11.

LXX IV.

Balneum.



The Bath.

He that desireth to be
washed in cold water go-
eth down into a river 1.
In a Bathing-house 2.
we wash off the filth et-
ther sitting in a Tub 3.
or going up into the
Hot-house 4.
and we are rubbed
with a Pumice stone 6.
or a Hair cloth 5.
In y stripping room 7
we put off our clothes,
and have an Apron
tied about us 8.
We cover our head
with a Cap 9.
and put our feet in
a Basin 10.

The Bath-Woman 11.
reacheth water in
a Bucket 12. 13.
drawn out of y trough
into which it rangeth
out of Pipes 14.

The Bath-keeper 15.
lanceth with a Lancer,
and by applying (16.
Cupping Glasses 17.
he draweth the blood
betwixt the skin & the
flesh, which he wipeth
away with a Sponge 18.

Qui lavari cupit
aqua frigidâ,
descendit in fluvium 1.
In Balneario 2.
abläimus squalores,
sive sedentes
in Labro 3.
sive conscedentes
in Sedatorium 4.
& defricamur Pumice 6.
aut Cilicio 5.

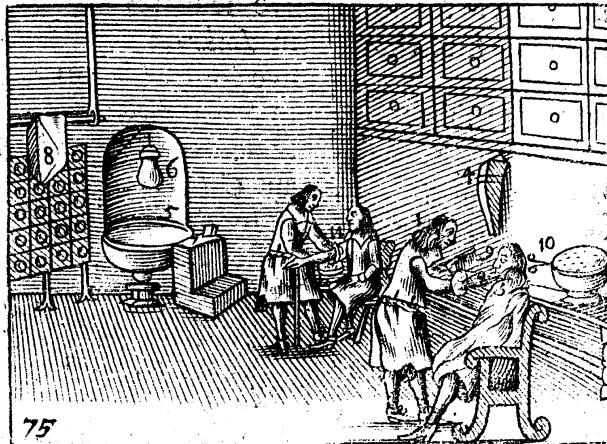
In Apodyterio 7.
vestes exuimus,
& præcengimur
Castulâ (Subligari) 8.
Caput regimus
Pileolo 9.
& pedes imponimus
Pelluvio 10.

11. Balneatrix 11.
ministrat aquam
Situlâ 12.
haustum ex Alveo 13.
in quem defluit
è Canalibus. 14.

Balneator 15.
scarificat Scalpro 16.
& applicando Cucur-
bitas 17.
extrahit sanguinem
subcutaneum, (18.
quem abstergit Spongia
Ton-

LXXV.

Tonstrina.



The Barbers-Shop.

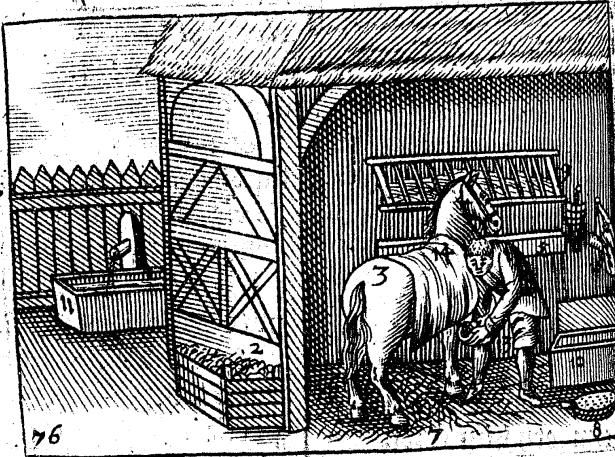
The Barber 1.
 In the Barbers-Shop 2.
 Cutteth off
 the Hair and the Beard
 with a pair of Sizzars 3.
 or shaveth with
 a Razor,
 which he taketh out of
 his Case 4.
 and he washeth
 one over a Basen 5.
 with Sud,
 running out of
 a Laver, 6.
 and also with Sope, 7.
 and wipeth him
 with a Towel, 8.
 combeth him with
 a Comb, 9.
 and curleth him with
 a Crisping-Iron 10.
 Sometimes he cut-
 teth a vein with
 a Pen-knife 11.
 where the blood
 sippeth out. 12.
 The Chirurgion
 cureth Wounds.

Tonsor 1.
 in Tonstrina 2.
 tonder
 Crines & Barbam
 Forpice 3.
 vel radit
 Novacula,
 quam è Theca 4.
 deponit;
 & lavat
 super Pelvum 5.
 Lixivio
 defluente
 è Gutturino, 6.
 ut & Sapone, 7.
 & tergit
 Linteo, 8.
 pectit
 Pecline 9.
 crispat
 Calamistro 10.
 Interdum
 Venam secat
 Scalpello 11.
 ubi Sanguis
 propullulat. 12.
 Chirurgus,
 curat Vulnera.

Equi-

LXXVI.

Equile.



The Stable.

The

The Horse Keeper 1.
cleanseth the Stable
from Dung; 2.

He tyeth a Horse 3.
with a Halter 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or, if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him fast
with a Muzzel 6.

Then he streweth
Litter 7. under him.

He winnoweth
Oats with a Van 8.
the Provender being
mixt with Chaff, and
taken out of a Chest 10.
and feedeth the horse
with them, as also
with Hay 9.

Afterwards he leadeth
him to the watering-
trough 11. (to water.

Then he rubbeth
him with a Cloth 12.
combeth him with
a Curry Comb 13.
covereth him with an
Housing cloth 14.
and looketh upon his
Hoofs, whither
the Shooes 15.
be fast with the nayls.

Stabularius (Equiso 1.)
purgat à fimo 2.

Stabulum;
Alligat Equum 3.

Capistro 4.
ad **Præsepe**, 5.
aut, si mordax sit,
constringit
Fiscella 6.

Deinde
substernit **stramenta** 7.

Avenam
ventilat **Vanno** 8.
(paleis mixta,
ac depromptā
ē cistā pabulatoriā) 10.

eaque pascit equum,
ut & **Fæno** 9.

Postea
aquatum dicit
ad **Aquarium** 11.

Tum detergit
Panno 12.

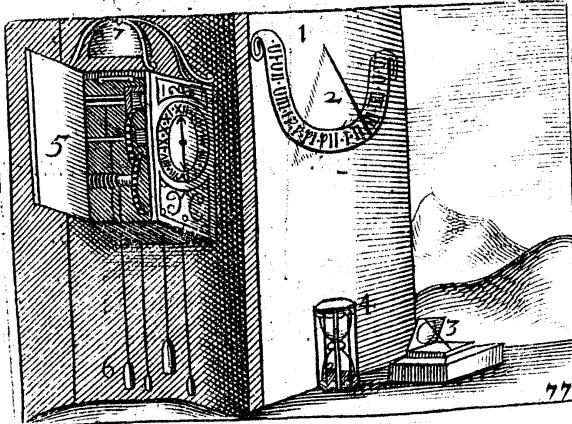
depeicit **Strigili** 13.
insternit

Gansape, 14.
& **Soleas** inspicit,
an **Calcei ferres** 13.
firmis clavis bareant.

Horo

LXXVII.

Horologis.



Dials.

Galvin 100 Q100

A Dial
measureth hours 1.

A Sun Dial 2.
sheweth by the shadow
of the Cock 3.
what a clock it is,
either on a wall,
or a Compas 4.

An hour-glass 5.
sheweth (hour,
the four parts of an
hour) by the running of sand,
or by the flow of water.

A Clock 6.
numbereth also the
hours of the night,
by the turning of the
wheels, the greatest
whereof is drawn by
a weight 7.
and draweth the rest.

Then
either the
Bell 8.
by its sound,
being struck
on by the hammer,
or the hand 9.
without, by its motion
about, sheweth the
hour.

Horologium
dimititur Horas.

Solarium 1.

ostendit umbrā

Gnomonis 2.

quota sit hora;
five in pariete, (et 5.)
five in pyxide magna.

Clepsydra 4.

ostendit
partes horæ quatuor,
fluxu arena,
olim aquæ.

Automaton 5.
numerat etiam
nocturnas horas,
circulatione rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur

à Pondere 6.
& trahit ceteras:

Tum
horam indicat,
vel Campana 7.
sonitu suo,
percussa
à malleolo:
vel extra

Index 8.

Circuitione sua.

Pictura.

LXXVIII.

Pictura.



78

The Picture.

Pictures 1.
delight the eyes,
and adorn Rooms.

The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Cage-frame ; 5.

holding his Pallet, 6.
in his left hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7.
ground on a Marble.

The Carver,
and Statuarie
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone ;

The Graver
and the Cutter
grave shapes 10.
and Characters
with a graving Chisel
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals. 9.

Pictura 1.
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant conclave.

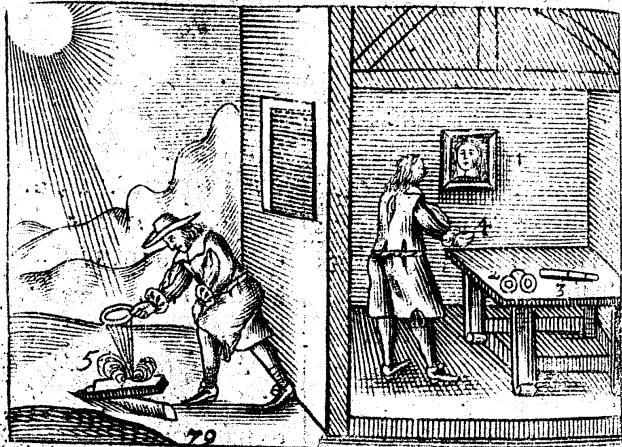
Pictor, 2.
pingit effigiem
Penicillo, 3.
in Tabulâ, 4.
super Pluto, 5.
sinistrâ tenens
Orbem pictorium, 6.
in quo pigmenta
qua terebantur
a Puer 7.
in marmore.

Sculptor
& Statuarius,
exsculptunt Statuas, 8.
e Ligno & Lapide.

Calator
& Sculptor insculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliisque Metallis,
Figuras 10.
& Charakteres,
Cælo. 9.

LXXIX.

Specularia.



Looking-glasses.

Looking-Glasses 1.
are provided,
that Men may see
themselves ;
Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better,
who hath a weak
sight.

Things a far off,
are seen in a
perspective-glass, 3.
as things neer
at hand;

A flea appeareth
in a multiplying-glass,
like a little Dog. (4.

The rays of the
Sun burn Med
thorow a burning-
glass. 5.

Looking-

Specula 1.
parantur,
ut homines
intueantur seipso;

Perspicilla, 2.
ut acras cernat,
qui habet
Visum debilem.

Per Telescopium,
videntur remota,
ut proxima;

in Microscopio, 4.
Pulex apparet
ut Porcellus.

Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per Vitrum urens. 5.

Victor.

M 2

Vietor.



The Cooper.

The Cooper, 1.
 having an Apron 2.
 tied about him,
 maketh Hoops
 of Hassel-rods, 3.
 upon a cutting-block, 4
 with a Spoke-shave, 5.
 and Lags 6.
 of Timber:
He maketh
 Hogs-heads 7.
 and Pipes, 8.
 with two Heads,
 and Tubs, 9.
 Soes, 10.
 Flaskets, 11.
 Buckets, 12.
 with one Bottom,
 of Lags.

Then he bindeth
them with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small Twigs, 15.
by means of
a Cramp-Iron, 14.
and he setteth them on
with a Mallet 16.
and a Driver, 17.

Vietor, 1.
amicus
Præcinctorio, 2.

1,000
facit

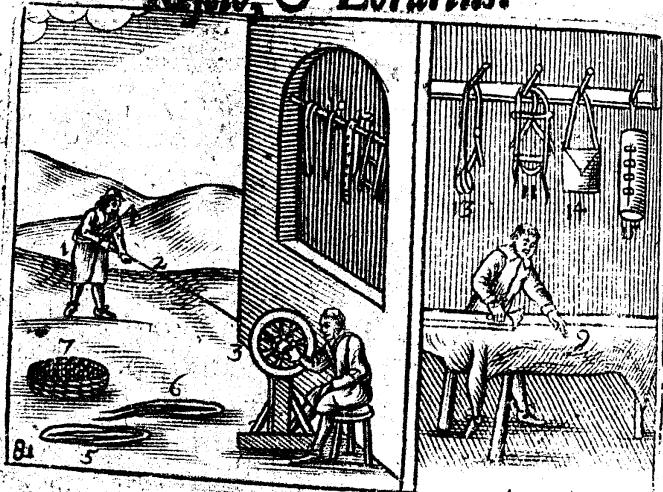
et Virgis columnis, 3. (4.
super Sellam incisoriam
Scalpro bimanubriato,
Circulos; (5.
& ex ligno
Assulas. 6.
Ex assulis.
conficit Dolia 7.
& Cupas, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum Lacus, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas 11.
& Situlas, 12.
fundo uno.

Postea vincit
Circul is, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis victorie, 14.*

*Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite 16.
ac Trudicula.*

LXXXI.

Restio, & Lorarius.



The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

The Roper 1.
twisteth
Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth
about himself)
by the turning
of a Wheel. 3.

Thus there are
made, first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables. 7.

The Cordwainer 8.
cutteth great
Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.

Restio 1.
contorquet
Funes, 2.
agitatione
Rotule, 3.
è Stupā, 4.
vel Cannabi,
quam sibi circumdat.

Sic fiunt,
primo Funiculi, 5.
tum Restes, 6.
tandem Rudentes. 7.

Lorarius 8.
scindit
de corio babulo, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. &c.

LXXXII.

The Traveller.

Viator.



A Traveller 1. beareth on his shoul-
ders in a Budget, 2. those things which his
Satchell 3. Satchell
or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.

He is covered with
a Cloak ; 5.

He holdeth
a Staff 6.
in his Hand, where-
with to bear up him-
self ;

Viator, 1.
portat Humeris
in Bulgá, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda 3.
vel Marsupium. 4.

Tegitur
Lacerna ; 5.
Manu tenet
Baculum, 6.

quo se fulciat ;

He

He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant
Companion. 7.

Let him not forsake
the High-road, 9.
for a Foot-way, 8.
unlesse it be a beaten-
Path.

By-wayes, 10.
and places where two
wayes meet 11.
deceive, and lead men
aside into uneven-
places, 12.
so do not by-paths, 13.
and crosse-wayes, 14.

Let him therefore
enquire of those
he meeteth, 15.
whitch way he must go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way,
so also in the lane, 17.
where he loogeth
all night.

Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido
& facundo Comite. 7.
Propter Semitam, 8.
nisi sit Callis tritus,
non deserat
Viam regiam. 9.

Avia 10.

& Bivia 11.
fallunt,
& seducunt
in Salebras ; 12.
non æquè, Tramites 13.
& Compita 14.

Sciscitetur igitur

Obvios, 15.
quà sit eundum ;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, sic etiam
in Diversorio, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The

LXXX III.

The Horse-man. Eques.



The Horse-man 1.
setteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horse, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth; 4.
He layeth
a Saddle-Cloth 5.
also upon him.

He decketh him
with Trappings,
a Fore-stall, 6.
a Breast-Cloth, 7.

Eques 1.
imponit *Equo* 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque succingit
Cingulo; 4.
Insternit etiam
Dorsuale; 5.

Ornat eum
Phaleris,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.

add

and a Crupper. 8.

Then he getteth
upon his Horse,
putteth his Feet
into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh the Bridle-
rein, 10, 11,
in his left hand
wherewith he guideth
& holdeth the Horse;
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.
and setteth him on
with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in
with a Musroll. 14.

The Holsters, 15.
hang down from the
Pummel of the
Saddle, 16.
in which the Pistols
are put. 17.

The Rider is clad
in a short-Coat, 18.
his Cloak being tied
behind him. 19.

A Post 20.
is carried on Horse-
back a full Gallop.

& *Postilenâ*. 8.

Deinde
insilit in equum,
indit pedes

Stapedibus, 9.

sinistrâ expedit
Lorum (habenam) 10.

Freni, 11.

quo equum
flectit & retinet;

Tum
admovet *Calcaria*, 12.

incitatque

Virgulâ, 13.

& coercet

Postomide. 14.

Bulge, 15.

pendent

ex apice

ephippii, 16.

quibus inseruntur

Sclopi. 17.

Ipse eques induitur

Chlamyde; 18.

Lacernâ à tergo

revinctâ. 19.

Veredarius 20.

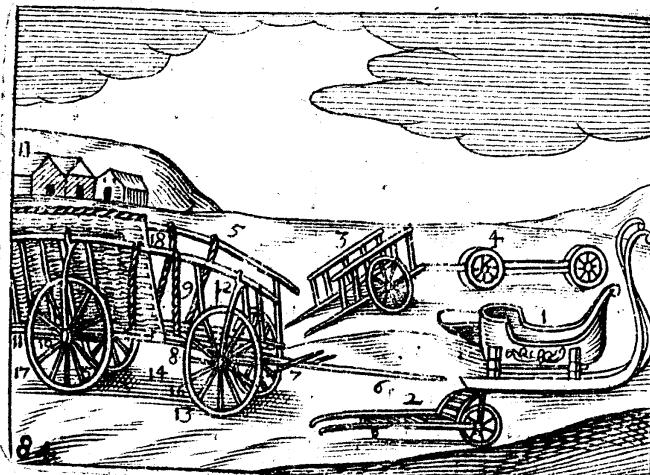
cursim equo fertur.

Carriages.

LXXXIV.

Carriages.

Vehicula.



We are carried
on a Sled 1.
over Snow,
and Ice.

A Carriage with one
Wheel, is called
a Wheel-barrow ; 2.
With two Whæls
a Cart ; 3.
With four Whæls

Trabæ 1.
vehimur
super nivibus
& Glacie.

Vehiculum uniroton,
dicitur
Pabo ; 2.
birotum,
Carrus ; 3.
quadrirotum

a Wa-

a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-Wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon. 5.

The parts of a Carrus
gon are, the Neep,
(or draught-træ,) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the sides ; 9. (10.

Then the Axle-trees,
about which the
Wheels run,
the Lin-Pins 11.
and Axletree-staves, 12.
being fastened before
them.

The Nave, 13.
is the ground-fast
of the Wheel, 14.
from which comes
twelve Spokes ; 15.

The Ring encompasses
these, which is
made of six fellows 16.
and as many Strakes. 17.
Hampiers, & Hurdles 18.
are set in
a Wagon.

Currus,
qui
vel *Sarracum*, 4.
vel *Planstrum*. 5.

Partes Carrus sunt,

Temo, 6.

Fugum, 7.

Compages, 8.

Sponde; 9.

Tum Axes, 10.

circa quos currunt

Rotæ, præfixis

Paxillis 11.

& Obicibus. 12.

Basis Rotæ 13

est *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii* ; 15.

Hos ambit
Orbile, compositum
è sex *Ab sidibus* 16.
& totidem *Cantibus*. 17.

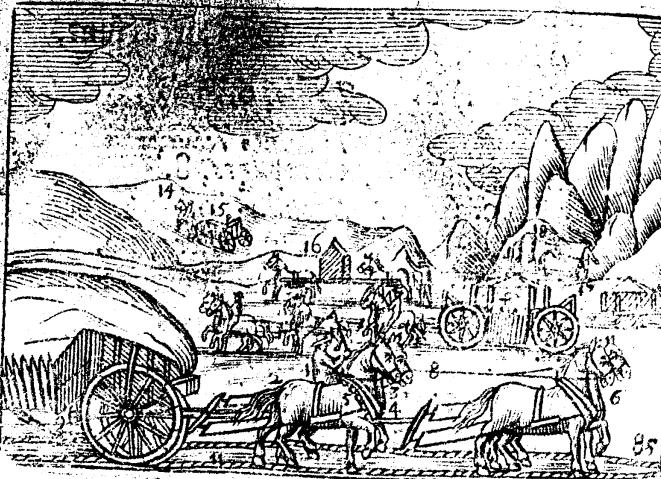
Currui
imponuntur
Corbes & Crates. 18.

Carrying

LXXXV.

Carrying to & fro.

Vectura.



The Coach-man, 1. joyneth a Horse fit to match a Saddle-horse, 2, 3 to the Coach-tree, with Thongs or Chains 5. hanging down from the Collar, 4.

Then he setteth up on the Saddle-horse, and driveth those that go before him 6.

Auriga, 1. jungit
Parippus, 2.
Sellario, 3.
ad Temonem,
de Helcio, 4.
dependentibus
Loris vel Catenis, 5.
Deinde
insidet Sellario,
agit ante se
Antecessores, 6.

with a whip, 7. and guideth them with a String. 8. He greaseth the Axe-tree with Axe-tree-grease out of a grease-pot 9. and stoppeth the wheel with a trigem 10. in a steep descent. 11. And thus the Coach is driven along the wheel-ruts. 12.

Great Persons are carried with six Horses 13. by two Coach-men, in a hanging wagon, which is called a Coach, 14.

Others, with two Horses, 15. in a Chariot 16.

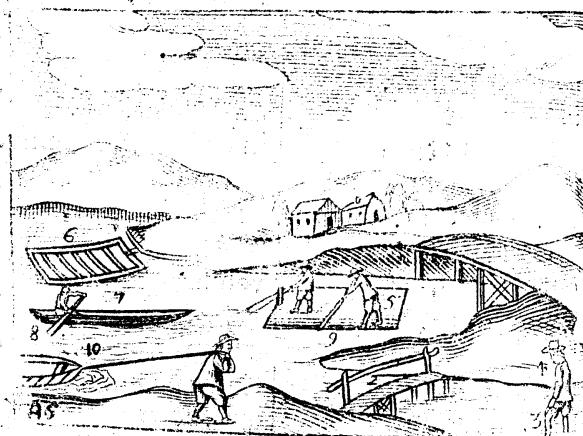
Horse-Litters 17, 18. are carried by two Horses.

They use Pack-horses instead of Wagons thorough Hills that are not passable.

Scuticâ, 7. & flectit
Funibus, 8. Axem
ungit
ex vase unguentario 9.
Axungia,
& inhibit rotam
Sufflamine, 10. in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur
per Orbitas. 11.
Magnates
vehuntur
Sejungibus, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili
qui vocatur 13.
Carpentum [pilentum;]
Alii, Bujugibus, 14.
Esedo, 15.
Arcere, 16.
& *Lectica*, 17.
portantur
à duobus equis.
Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco *Curruum*,
jamentis Clitellariis, 18.

Transitus

LXXXVI.

Transitus aquarum.**Passing over Waters.**

lest he that is to
passe over a River
should be all wet,
Bridges 1.
were invented for
Carriages,
and Foot-bridges 2.
for Foot-men.
If a River habe
a Foord, 3.
it is waded over. 4.
Flotes, 5.
also are made of Tim-
ber pinned together;
or Ferrie-boats, 6.
of planks laid close
together, for fear they
should receive water.

Besides Scullers 7.
are made,
whitch are rowed with
an Oar, 8.
or a Pole, 9.
or haled with a
haleing-rope. 10.

Trajecturus flumen
ne madefiat,
excogitati sunt
Pontes 1.
pro Vehiculis,
& Ponticuli 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si flumen
hahet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur. 4.
Struuntur etiam *Rates*, 5.
ex compactis tignis;
vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus consolida-
ne (tis,
quam excipient.

Porrò
fabricantur
Lintres (Lembi) 7.
qui aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco. 10.

LXXXVII.

Natatus.



87

Swimming.

Men are wont also to swim over waters upon a bundle of flags, 1. & besides upon blown Beast-bladders ; 2. and after, by throwing their Hands & Feet 3. abroad.

At last they learned to tread the water, 4. being plunged up to the girdle-stead, and carrying their Cloathes upon their Head.

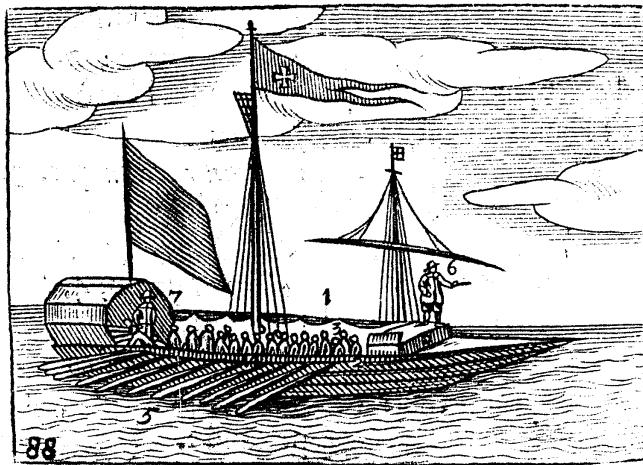
A Diver, 5. can swim also under the water, like a Fish.

Solent etiam tranare aquas, super *scirpeum fascem*,^{1.} porrò super inflatas *boum Vesicas* ; 2. deinde, liberè *jactatu manuum pedumque*. 3.

Tandem didicerunt calcare aquam, 4. cingulotenus immersi, & vestes supra caput gestando.

Trinator, 5. etiam natate potest sub aqua, ut Piscis.

LXXXVIII.

Navis actuaria.

A Galley.

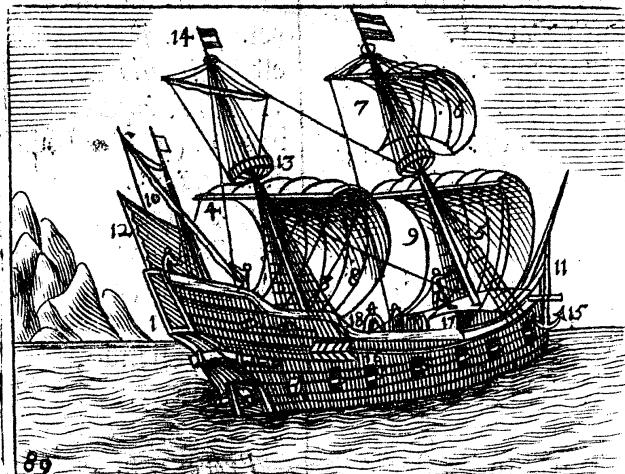
A Ship furnished
with Oars 1.
is a Barge 2.
or a Foyst, &c.
in which the
Rowers, 3.
sitting
on Seats
by the Oar-Rings,
Row 5.
by striking the water
with the Oars.

The Ship-master 6.
standing in the
Fore-castell,
and the Steers-man 7.
sitting at the Stern
and holding the
Rudder, 8.
over the Vessel.

Navis instruēta
remis 1. •
est *Uniremis* 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quā
Remiges, 3.
confidentes
per *Transtra*
ad *Scalmos*, 4.
aquam
Remis pellendo,
remigant. 5.

Prorēta, 6.
stans
in *Prorā*,
& *Gubernator* 7.
sedens in *Puppi*,
tenensque
Clavum, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants-ship. *Navis oneraria.*

A Ship 1.
is driven onward, not
by Oars, but by the
only force of the
winds.

In it is a Mast 2.
set up, fastened
with Shrowds 3.
on all sides to the
main-chains,
to whch the
Sail-yards 4.
are tyed, and the Sayls,
to these, whch are

Navigium 1.
impellitur,
non remis,
sed sola vi ventorum.

In illo erigitur *Ma-*
undique (Ius, 2.
ad *Oras Navis*
funibus 3. firmatus;
cui annexuntur

Antenne, 4.
his, *Vela*, 5.
quæ ad Ventum

spread

spred open 6.
to the wind, and are
hoysed by bowlings 7.

The Sayles are
the main-Sayl, 8.
the Trinket
or fore-Sail, 9.
the Misen-Sail,
or Poop-Sail. 10.

The Beak 11.
is in the fore-deck.

The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.

On the Mast
is the fore-top 13.
the watch-tower of the
Ship, & over the fore-
top a Vane 14.
to shew whch way the
wind standeth.

The ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is
fathomed with a
Plumet. 16.

Passengers walk up
and down the Decks, 17

The Sea-men run
to and fro through the
Hatches. 18.

And thus, even Seas
are passed over.

expanduntur 6.
& *Versoriis* 7.
versantur.

Vela sunt,
Artemon, 8.

Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*. 10. (11.
In *Proræst Rostrum*.

In *Pappi*,
Signum (vexillum) 12.
ponitur.

In malo
est *Corbis* 13.
Navis Specula,
& *supra galorum*
Aplustre 14.

Ventorum Index.

Anchora, 15.
navis fistitur.

Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.

Navigantes
deambulant
in *Tabulato*. 17.

Nautæ
curvant
per *Foros*. 18.

Atq; ita, etiam *Maria*
trajiciuntur.

Nau-

X.C.

Naufragium.*Ship-wreck.*

W. H. W.

When a Storm 1.
ariseb^t on a suddain,
they strike Sayl, 2.
lest the Shipp should be
dashed agaist Rocks 3
or light upon
shelves 4.

If they cannot hin-
der her, they suffer
shipwrack. 5.

And then the Men,
the wares, & all things
are miserably lost.

Noz doth the
sheet-anchor, 6.
being cast with
a Cable, do any good.

Some escape,
either on a Plank 7.
and by swimming,
or in the Boat. 8.

Part of the wares
with the dead Folks
is carried out of the
Sea 9.
upon the shoars.

Cum Procella 1.
repente oritur,
contrahunt
Vela, 2.
ne Navis
ad Scopulos 3. allidatur,
aut in Brevia (Syrtes) 4.
incidat.

Si non possunt
prohibere, (5.
patiuntur *Naufragium*.

Tum
miserabiliter pereunt,
Homines,
Merce^s, omnia; (juvat
Neq; hic quidquam
Sacra anchora, 6.

Rudenti jacta.

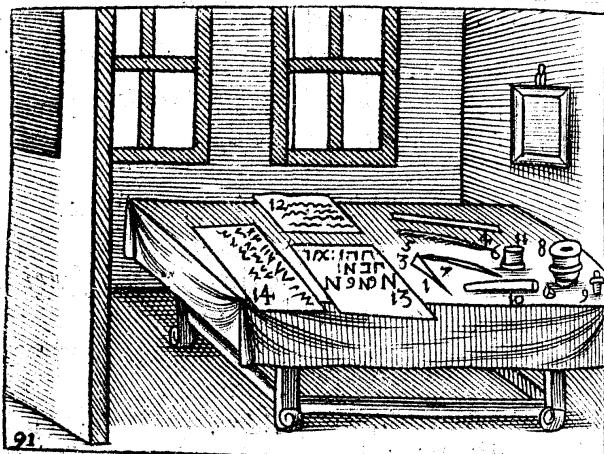
Quidam evadunt,
vel tabulâ 7.
ac enatando,
vel Scaphâ. 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
a Mari 9.
in littora defertur.

Writing

Writing.

Ars Scriptoria.



The Ancients writ
in Tables
done over with Wax
with a brasen poitrel, 1
with the shap end 2.
whereof Letters were
engraven, and rubbed
out again with the
broad end 3.

Afterwards they
writt Letters with a
small Reed. 4.

We use
a Goose-quill, 5.

Veteres
scribabant
in tabellis ceratis
æneo Stilo, 1.
cujus parte cuspidatâ 2.
exarabantur literæ,
planâ 3. verò
rursum obliterabantur.

Deinde
literas pingebant
subtili Calamo. 4.

Nos utimur
anferindâ Pennâ, 5.

the

the Stem 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife ; 7.
then we dip the neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is stopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put up our Pens
into a Pennar. 10.

We dry a writing
with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-sand,
out of a Sand-box. 11.

And we indeed,
write from the
left-hand,
towards the right ; 12.
the Hebrews from
the right-hand
towards the left ; 13.
the Chynots,
and other Indians,
from the top down-
wards. 14.

cujus Canalem 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus Crenant
in Atramentario, 8.
quod obstruitur
Operculo, 9.
& Pennas recondimus
in Calamario. 10.
Scripturam siccamus,
chartâ bibulâ,
vel arenâ scriptoriâ,
ex Thecâ pulverariâ. 11.

Et nos quidem,
scribimus,
à sinistra
dextrorum ; 12.
Hebræi
à dexterâ
sinistrorum ; 13.
Chinenes
& Indi alii,
à summo
deorum. 14.

Papyrus.

XCII.

Papyrus.



Paper.

The

The ancents used
Beech-Bords, 1.
or Leaves 2.
as also Barks 3.
of Trees,
especially of an
Egyptian shrub,
which was called
Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use,
which the Paper-
maker maketh in
a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linnen-rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken
up in Frannes, 7.
he spreadeth into
Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in
the air that they may
be dried.

Twenty five of
these make a quire, 9.
twenty quires
a Ream, 10.
and ten of these
a Bale of Paper. 11.
That which is to last
long is written in
Parchment. 12.

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis faginis, 1.
aut Foliis 2.
ut & Libris 3.

Arborum, præsertim
arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat
Papyrus.

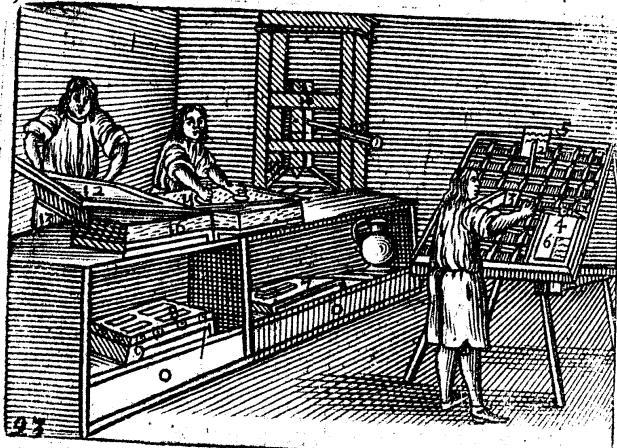
Nunc, est in usu
Charta,
quem *Chartopæus*,
in molâ papyraceâ, 4.
conficit è linteis vetu-
in pulmentum (fis, 5.
contusis, 6.
quod, *Normalis*
hauustum, 7.
diducit
in *plagulas*, 8.
aërique exponit,
ut siccentur.

Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX. Scapi
Volumen minus, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus. 11.
Diu duraturum,
scribitur in
Membrana. 12.

Printing

Printing.

Typographia.



The Printer
hath Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes. 5.

The Compositor 1.
taketh them out
one by one, and
(according to
the Copy,
which he hath fastened
before him in a
Visorium 2.)
composeth words

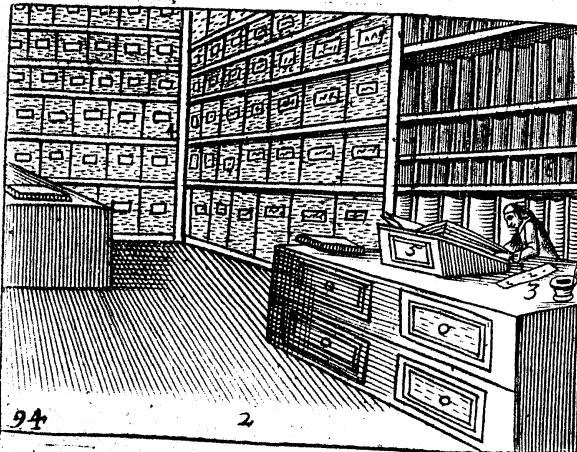
Typographus
habet aeneos *Typos*,
magno numero,
distributos
per *Loculamenta*. 5.
Typotheta 1.
eximit illos
singulatim,
& componit
(secundam *Exemplar*,
quod *Retinaculo* 2.
sibi præfixum habet)
verba

in a composing-stick, 3.
till a Line be made,
he putteth these in
a Gally, 4.
till a Page 6.
be made, and these
again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with coyns, 9.
lest they should
drop out, and putteth
them under the
Pres, 10.

Then the Presse-man
beateth it over with
Printers-Ink by means
of Balls, 11.
spreadeth upon it the
Papers,
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put under
the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and pressed down
with the Bar 15.
he maketh to take
Impression.

Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *Versus* ;
hos indit
Formæ, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina* ; 6.
has iterum
tabula compositoria, 7.
eosque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur ;
ac subjicit
Prelo. 10.
Tum *Impressor*,
ope *Pilarum*, 11.
illinit
Atramento impressorio ;
superimponit,
inditas *Operculo* 12.
Chartas,
quas,
in *Tigello* 13.
subditas
Trochlea, 14.
& *Sucula* 15.
impressas,
facit
typos imbibere.

XCIV.

Bibliopolium.

94

2

The Book-sellers Shop.

The

The Book-seller 1.
selleth Books
in a Bookellers-shop, 2.
of which he witteth
a Catalogue. 3.

The Books are
placed on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open
for use upon a Desk 5.

A multitude of Books
is called
a Library. 6.

Bibliopila 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum
conscriptit *Catalogum*. 3

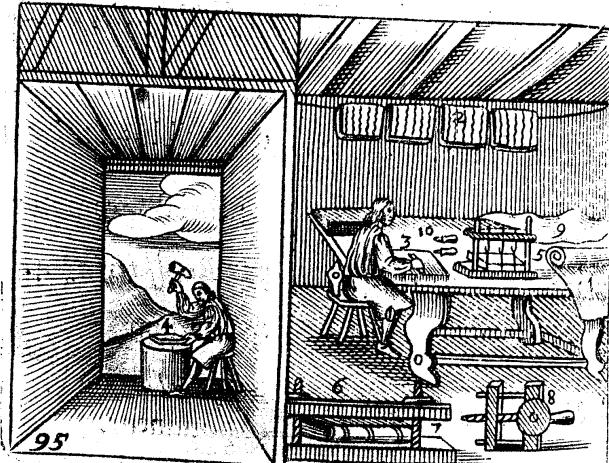
Libri disponuntur
per *Repositoria*, 4.
& ad usum,
super *Pluteum* 5.
exponuntur.
Multitudo Librorum,
vocatur

Bibliotheca 6.

O

Bibliopegas

X C V.

Bibliopegus.

The Book-binder.

In times past
they glued Paper
to Paper, and rolled
them up together into
one Rowl. 1.

At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilst he wtpeth 2.
over Papers
st pt in Gum-water;
and then foldeth
them together, 3.
beateth with a
hammer, 4. up, 5.
then stitcheth them
p sseth them
in a Presse, 6.
which hath two

Scrues 7 (back,
glueth them on the
cutteth off the edges
with a round Knife, 8.
and at last covereth
them with Parchment
or Leather, 9.
maketh them hand-
some, and setteth on
Clasps. 10.

Olim
agglutinabant
Chartam chart ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen*. 1.

Hodi 
compingit Libros
Compactor,
dum Chartas
 aqu  glutinosa
maceratas, terget; 2.

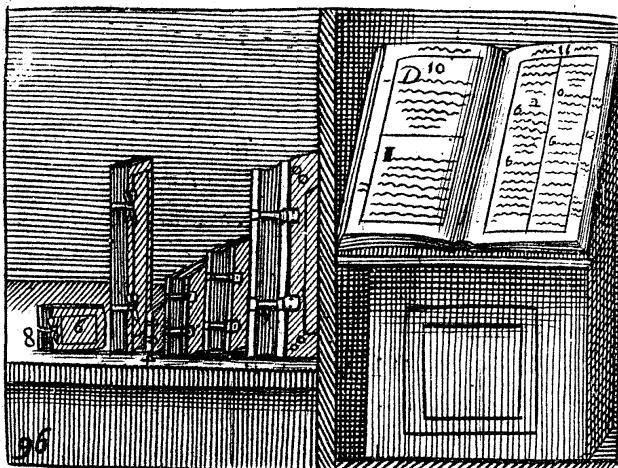
deinde complicat, 3.
malleat 4.
tum consuit, 5.
comprimit

Prelo, 6.
(quod habet
duas *Cochleas* 7.)
dorso conglutinat,
rotundo *Cultro* 8.
demarginat,
tandem

Membran 
vel *Corio* 9.
vesit, efformat,
& affigit
Uncinulos. 10.

XCVI.

Liber.



A Book.

A Book,
as to its outward
shape is either
in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo 4.
either made to open
Side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses. 9.

Within are
Leaves 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided
with Columns 11.
& Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
quoad formam
exteriorem,
est vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4.
vel *Columnatus*, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clausuris aneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*. 9.

Intus
sunt *Folia* 10.
duabus Paginis,
aliquando
Columnis divisa, 11.
cumque
notis marginalibus. 12.

XCVII.

Schola.



A School.

A

A School 1.
is a shop, in which
Yong wits
are fashfon'd to vertue,
and it is distinguished
into Forms.

The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair ; 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms ; 5.
he teacheth,
they learn.

Some things
are writ down before
them with Chalk
on a Table. 6.

Some
sit at a Table,
and write : 7.
he mendeth 8.
their Faults.

Some stand and
rehearse things com-
mitted to memory. 9.

Some talk
together, 10.
& behave themselves
wantonly,
and carelessly ;
these are chastised
with a Ferula 11.
and a Rod. 12.

Schold 1.
est officina, in qua
novelli animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguitur
in Classes.

Præceptor, 2.
sedet in Cathedrā ; 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in Subsellīis ; 5.
ille docet,
hi discunt.

Quædam
præscribuntur illis
cretā
in tabellā. 6.

Quidam
sedent ad mensam,
& scribunt : 7.
ipse corrigit 8.
Mendas.

Quidam stant,
& recitant
memoriæ mandata. 9.

Quidam confabu-
lantur, 10.
ac gerunt se
petulantes
& negligentes :
hi castigantur
Ferulā (baculo) 11.
& Virgā. 12. The

XCVIII.

The Study.

Muséum.



The Study 1,
is a place
where a Student, 2.
a part from men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth
Books, 3.
which being within
his reach, he layeth
open upon a Desk 4.
and picketh all the
best things out of
them into his own
Manual, 5.

Muséum 1.
est locus,
ubi *Studio*nas, 2.
secreetus ab hominibus,
solus sedet,
*Studio*s deditus,
dum lectitat
Libros, 3.
quos penes se
super *Plateum* 4,
exponit, & ex illis
in *Manuale* 5. suum
optima quæq; excerptit,

62

or marketh them in
them with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.

Being to sit up late,
he setteth
a Candle, 8.
on a Candle-stick, 9.
which is snuffed
with Snuffers, 10.
before the Candle
he placeth
a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it
may not hurt his eye-
sight; richer persons
use a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle
sticketh,
and smoaketh.

A Letter 12.
is wrapped up,
writ upon, 13.
and sealed. 14.

Going abroad by
night, he maketh use
of a Lantorn 15.
or a Torch. 16.

aut in illis
Liturā, 6.
vel ad marginem
Asterisco, 7.
notat.

Lucubratus,
elevat

Lychnum (*candelam*) 8.

in *Candelabro*, 9.

qui emungitur
Emunctorio; 10.

ante *Lychnum*
collocat

Umbraculum, 11.

quod viride est,
ne hebetet

oculorum aciem:
opulentiores

utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela sebacea*
scenet & fumigat.

Epistola 12.
complicatur,
inscribitur, 13.
& obsignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens,
utitur *Laternā* 15.
vel *Face*.

XCIX.

Arts belonging
to the Speech.

Artes sermonis.



99

Grammar, 1.
is conversant
about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh
words 3.
It teacheth how to utter
write, 4.
put together,
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were
paint 6.

Grammatica, 1.
versatur
circa Literas, 2.
ex quibus componit
Voces (verba 3.
easq; docet recte eloqui,
scribere, 4.
construere,
distinguere [interpun-
Rhetorica 5. (gere)
pingit 6. quasi

a rude

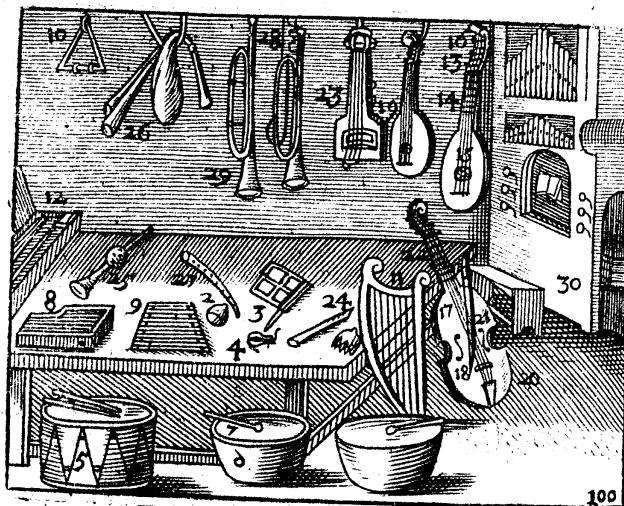
a rude Form 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are, Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apophthegms,
Sentences,
Similes
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry 9.
gathereth the Flours
of Speech 10.
and tyeth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of
Prose a Poem,
it maketh several sorts
of Verses,
and Odes,
and is therefore crowned
with a Laurell. 12.

Musique 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with Pricks,
to which it setteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by voice,
or Musical
Inuertment. 15.

ridem formam 7.
Sermonis Oratoriis
pigmentis, 8.
ut sunt Figure,
Elegantia,
Adagia (Proverbia)
Apophthegmata,
Sententia (Gnomæ)
Similia
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poeſis 9.
colligit
hos Flores Orationis 10.
& colligat quasi
in Corollam, 11.
arque ita, faciens
ē profā ligatam Orationem,
componit
varia Carmina,
& Hymnos (Odas)
ac propterē à coronatur
Lauru. 12:
Musica 13.
componit Notis
Melodias, 14.
quibus Verba aptat,
arque ita cantat sola
vel Concentu (Symphoniam);
aut voce,
aut Instrumentis
Musicis. 15

Musical

C.

Musical Instruments. *Instrumenta Musica*

Musical Instruments are those which make a sound:

First, when they are beaten upon, as a Cymball 1. With a Pestill, a little Bell 2. with an Iron Peller within; a Rattle, 3. by tossing it about; a Jewes-trump. 4. being put to the mouth, with the finger; a Drum 5. and a Kettle, 6. With a Drum-stick, 7.

Musica Instrumenta sunt, quæ edunt Vocem :

Primò, cum pulsantur, ut *Cymbælum* 1. *Pistillo*, *Tintinnabulum* 2. intus globulo ferteo; *Crepitaculum*, 3. circumversando; *Crembalum*, 4. ori admirum, digitis; *Tympanum* 5. & *Ahenum*, 6. *Claviculâ*, 7.

as also the Dulcimer, 8. with the shepheards-harp; 9. and the Tymbrell. 10.

Secondly, upon which strings are stretched, and struck upon, as the Psalteri, 11. and the Virginals, 12. with both hands; the Lute 13. in which is the Neck, 14. the Belly, 15. the Pegs, 16. by which the Strings, 17. are stretched upon the Bridge, 18. the Cittern, 19. With the right hand only, the Viall, 20. with a Bow, 21. and the Harp, 23. With a wheel within, which is turned about; the Strops, 22. in every one are touched with the left-hand.

At last, those which are blown, as, with the mouth, the Flute 24. the Shawm, 25. the Bag-pipe, 26. the Cornet, 27. the Trumpet; 28: 29. as with bellows, as, a pair of Organs; 30.

ut & *Sambuca*, 8. cum *Organo pastoritio*; 9. & *Sistrum* (*Crotalum.*) 10.

Secundò, in quibus *Chordæ* intenduntur & plectuntur, ut *Nablium*, 11. cum *Clavicordio*, 12. utrâque manu; *Dextrerâ* tantum, *Testudo* (*Chelys*) 13. (in quâ *Jugum*, 14. *Magadium*, 15. & *Verticilli*, 16. quibus *Nervi* 17. intenduntur super *Ponticulum* 18.) & *Cythara*; 19. *Pandura*, 20. *Plæsto*; 21. & *Lyra*, 23. intus rotâ. quæ versatur: *Iu singulis*, *Dimensiones* 22. *Sinistra tanguntur* 1.

Tandem quæ inflantur, ut, *Ore*, *Fistula* (*Tibia*) 24. *Gingras*, 25. *Tibia* *utricularis*, 26. *Lisius*, 27. *Tuba*, 28. *Buccina*; 29. vel *Follibus* ut, *Organum* *pneumati-* *philoso-* (cum. 30)

C.I.

Philosophia.*Philosophy.*

The Naturalist, 1.
vieweth all the
works of God
in the World.

The Supernaturalist, 2.
searcheth out the
Causes, & Effects
of things.

The Arithmetician,
reckoneth numbers,
by adding,
subtracting,
multiplying,
and dividing ;
and that either
by Cyphers 3.
on a slate,
or by Counters 4.
upon a Deck :

Countrey-people
reckon 5.
with Figures of tens X,
and Figures of five V.
by twelves,
Fifteens,
and threescores

Physicus, 1.
speculatur
omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2.
pericrutatur
rerum

Causas and Effecta.
Arithmeticus,
computat numeros
addendo,
subtrahendo,
multiplicando,
dividendo ;

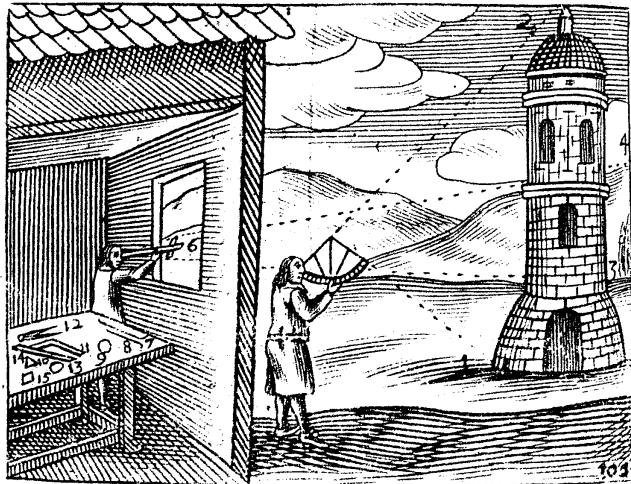
idque vel *Cipris* 3.
in *Palimpsesto*,
vel *Calculis* 4.
super *Abaeum* :

Rustici
numerant 5.
Decussibus X.
& *Quincuncibus* V.
per *Duodenas*,
Quindenas,
& *Sexagenas*.

*The**smo^o**Geomi-*

CII.

Geometria.



Geometrie.

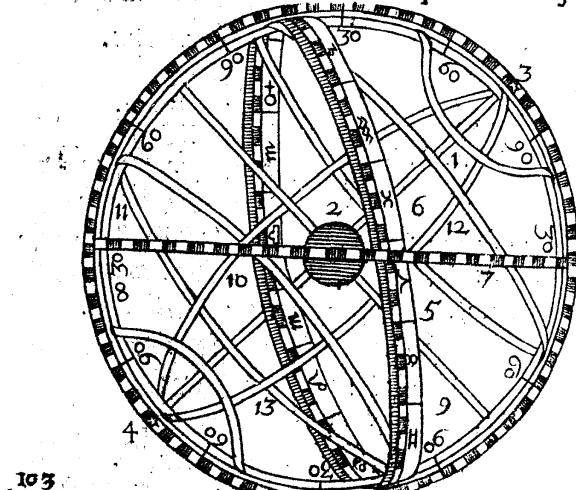
A Geometrician
measureth
the heighth of
a Tower, 1...2.
or the distance
of places, 3...4.
either with
a Quadrat, 5.
or a Jacobs-staff. 6.

He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Squire, 11. (ses. 12.
and a pair of Compas-
Out of these
arise an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a quadrangle 15.
and other Figures.

Geometra.
metitur
altitudinem
Turris, 1...2.
aut distantiam
Locorum, 3...4.
sive Quadrante, 5.
sive Radio. 6.

Figuras rerum
designat
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& Circulis, 9.
ad Regulam, 10.
Normam 11.
& Circinum. 12.

Ex his
oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonas, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

C III.
The celestial sphære.*Sphæra cælestis.*

103

Astroæomie considereth
the motion of the Stars,
Astrologie the effects
of them.

The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon
an Axle-tree 1.
about the globe of
the earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV hours
The Polar stars, 3
Poles, the Arctic 3.
and Antartick. 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.

The Heaven is full of
Stars every where.

There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed-stars;
but of constellations

*Astronomia considerat
Astrorum motus,
Astrologia
eorum effectus.*

*Cæli globus
volvit
super Axem 1.
circa globum
Terre, 2.
spacio XXIV. horarum.
Axem utrinque finiunt
Stelle Polares five Poli,
Arcticus 3.
& Antarticus. 4.*

*Cælum
undiq; est stellatum:
Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus mille;
Siderum vero*

towards

towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.
Add to these the XII. Signs
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one of XXX. degrees,
whose names are, ♀ Aries,
♂ Taurus, ♀ Gemini.
♂ Cancer, ♀ Leo, ♀ Virgo,
♀ Libra, ♀ Scorpius,
♀ Sagittarius, ♀ Capricor.
♀ Aquarius, ♀ Pisces.

Under this the seven
wandering Stars, VII.
which they call Planets,
mobs, whose way is a circle
in the middle of the
Zodiack, called
the Ecliptick. 6.

Other circles are
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Equator; 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinocts, 10
(of the Spring,
when the ☽ entereth into ♀
Autumnal,
when it entereth into ♀
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☽ entereth into ♀
of the Winter
when it entereth into ♀
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13
and the two
Polar circles. 14... 15.

Septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.
Add Signa XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum XXX.
quorum nomina sunt,
♀ Aries, ♂ Taurus, ♀ Gemini
♂ Cancer, ♀ Leo, ♀ Virgo,
♀ Libra, ♀ Scorpius,
♀ Sagittarius, ♀ Capricornus,
♀ Aquarius, ♀ Pisces.

Sub hoc, curvant
Stelle errantes VII.
quas vocant Planetas,
quorum via est,
Circulus in medio Zodiaci,
dictus, Ecliptica. 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.

Equator; 9.
duo Coluri,
alter Equinoctiorum, 10.
(Veri
quando ☽ ingreditur ♀
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♀
alter Solstitionum, 11.

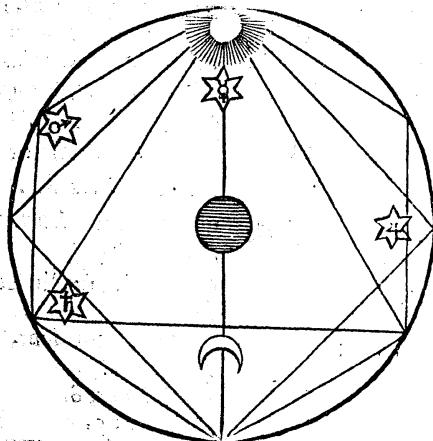
(Aestivi
quando ☽ ingreditur ♀,
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♀;
duo Tropici,

Tr. Canceris, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo Polares. 14... 15.

P 2.

Planeta

Planetarum Adspexitus.



104

The Aspects of the Planets.

The Moon ϑ
runneth thorow the
the Zodiaque
every Moneth.

The Sun, \odot
in a year ;
Mercury \diamond
and Venus, \square
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred
and fifteen, the other
in 585. dayes.

Mars, \triangle
in two years ;
Jupiter, \square
in almost twelve ;
Saturn, \diamond
in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet
variously amongst
themselves, and have
mutual aspects one
towards another.

As here the \odot and ϑ
are in Conjunction ;
 ϑ and ϑ in Opposition,
 \odot and \diamond in a Trine,

Aspect,
 \odot and \square in a Quartile,

\odot and \triangle in a Sextile.]

Luna ϑ
percurrit Zodiacaum
singulis Mensibus.

Sol, \odot

Anno ;
Mercurius \diamond
& Venus, \square
circa Solem,
ille CX V,
hac DLXXXV.

Diebus.

Mars, \triangle
Biennio ;
Jupiter, \square
ferè duodecim ;
Saturnus, \diamond
triginta, annis.

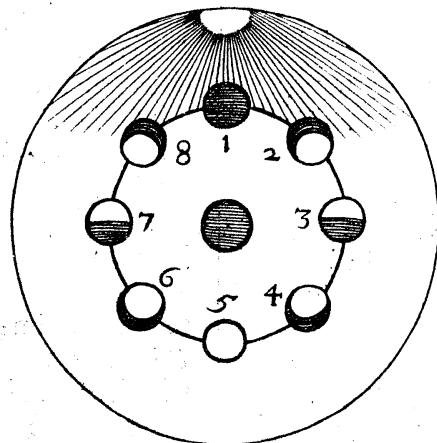
Hinc varie
inter se convenient
& se mutuo adspiciunt :

Ut hic, sunt
 \odot & ϑ in Conjunctione,
 \odot & ϑ in Oppositione,
 \odot & \diamond in Trigono,

\odot & \square in Quadra
(tur²),
 \odot & \triangle in Sextili.
Phases.

CV.

Phases Lunæ.



105

The Apparitions of the Moon.

The Moon,
shineth not by her
own Light,
but that which is
borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half
of it is always enlight-
ened, the other
remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with
the Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost
none at all;
in Opposition, 5.
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full-Moon,)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it
the ptime 3.
and last quarter; 7.

Otherwise
it wareth 2....4.
or waneth 6....8.
and is said to be
horned or more than
half round.

Luna,
lucet,
non suâ propriâ,
sed à Sole mutuatâ.
Luce.

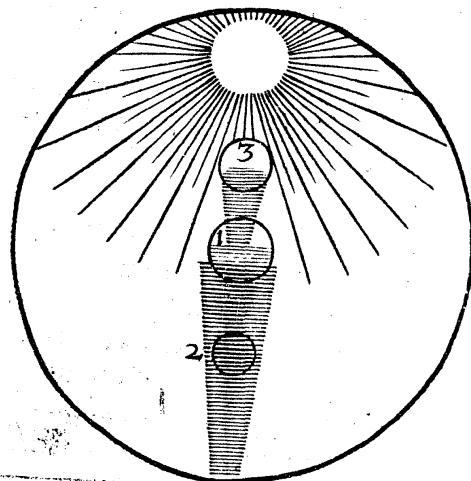
Nam,
altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in *conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obscuram,
imò nullam;
in *Oppositione*, 5.
totam & lucidam
(& vocamus
Plenilunium ;)
alias dimidiā,
(& dicimus
primam 3.
& *ultimam* 7. *Quadram*)

Cæteroqui
crescit 2...4.
aut decrescit, 6...8.
& vocatur
Falcata vel *gibbosa*.

C VI.

Eclipses.



106

The Eclipses.

The

The Sun
is $\text{\textcircled{y}}$ fountain of light,
illighting all things;
but the Earth 1.
and the Moon 2.
being shady Bodies,
are not pierced
with its Rayes,
for they cast a shadow
upon the place just
over against them.

Therefore,
when $\text{\textcircled{y}}$ Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
it is darkned (Earth 2.)
which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when
the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3.
it covereth it
with its shadow:
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from
us the light of the sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun
for all that suffer any
thing, but the Earth.

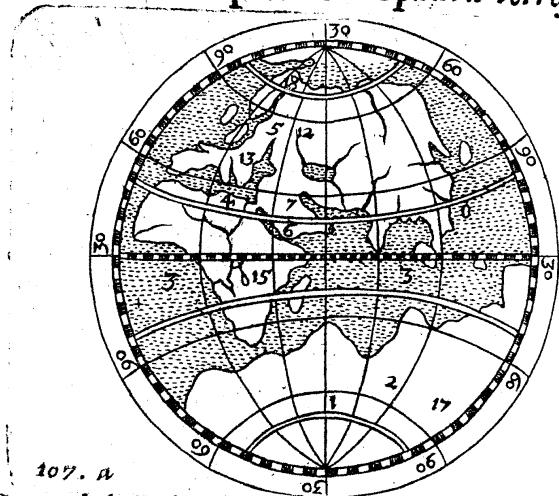
Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia :
sed non penetrantur
Radiis ejus
Corpora opaca,
Terra 1.
& *Luna* ; 2.
nam jacunt umbram,
in locum oppositum.

Ideò,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.
obscuratur :
quod vocamus
Eclipsin [deliquium]
Cùm verò (*Luna*).

Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum
umbrâ suâ :
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis
& lucem ejus ;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

The

CVII. a.

The terrestrial Sphere. *sphera terrestris.*

The earth is round, & therefore to be represented by two Hemispheres, a... b

The circuit of it (grees is three hundred & sixty de- (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 miles; and yet it is but a prick, being compared to the world, whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the longitude of it by Climates, and the Latitude by Parallels. 2. (it about,

The Ocean 3. compasseth and five Seas wash it, the Mediterranean Sea, 4. the Baltic Sea, 5. the Red Sea, 6. the Persian Sea, 7. and the Caspian Sea, 8.

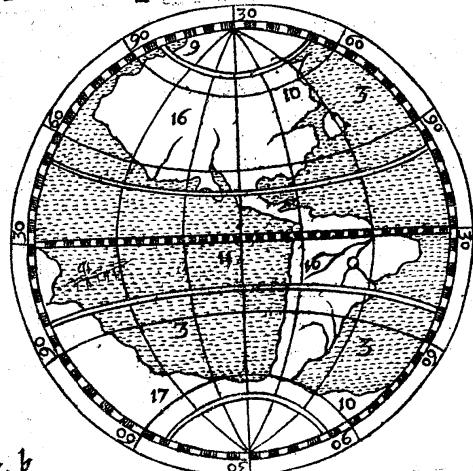
Terra est rotunda, fingenda igitur duobus Hemispheriis. a... b

Ambitus ejus, est gradum CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit Millaria Germanica XV) seu Milliarum VMCCCC: & tamen est Punctum, collata cum Orbe, cuius Centrum est.

Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur Climatis, 1. Latitudinem, lineis Parallelis. 2.

Eam amat Oceanus, 3. & perfundunt V. Maria, Mediterraneum, 4: Balticum, 5. Erythraeum, 6. Persicum, 7. Caspium. 8.

CVII. b.

The terrestrial Sphere. *sphera terrestris.*

It is divided into 5 Zones, wherof the 2 frigid ones 9. 9. are inhabitables, the 2 Temperate ones, 10...10. & 11. habitable.

Besides it is divided into three Continents; (viz'd this of ours, 12. It is subdiv'd into Europe, 13. Asia, 14. Africa, 15. America, 16...16. (whose inhabitants are Antipodes to us) and the South land 17...17 yet unknoton.

They that dwell under the North-pole, 18. have 6 days and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands float in the Seas.

Distribuitur in Zonas V. quarum duæ Frigida, 9...9. sunt inhabitabiles; duæ Temperatae, 10...10. & Torrida, 11. habitantur.

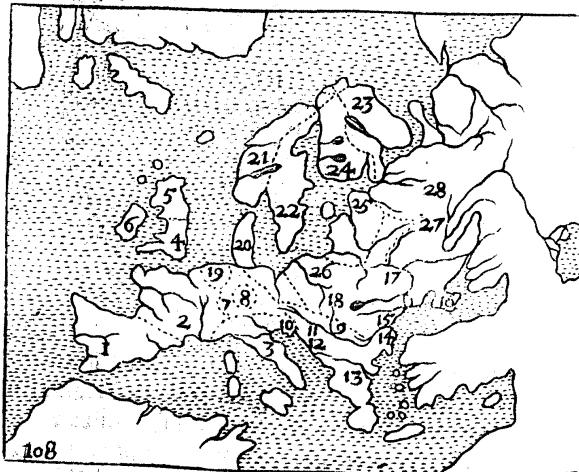
Ceterum divisa est in tres Continentes: Nostram, 12. quæ subdividitur in Europam, 13. Asiam, 14 & Africam, 15. in Americam, 16...16. cuius incolæ nobis sunt Antipodes; & in Terram Australem, 17...17 adhuc incognitam.

Habitanter sub Arcto, 18. semestrales habent Noctes Diesque.

In mariibus, infinitæ natant Insule. Europæ

CVIII.

Europe.



Europe.

The

The chief Kingdoms in our Europe, are
 Spain, 1.
 France, 2.
 Italy, 3.
 England, 4.
 Scotland, 5.
 Ireland, 6.
 Germany, 7.
 Bohemia, 8.
 Hungary, 9.
 Croatia, 10.
 Dacia, 11.
 Sclavonia, 12.
 Greece, 13.
 Thrace, 14.
 Podolia, 15.
 Tartary, 16.
 Lituania, 17.
 Poland, 18.
 The Netherlands, 19.
 Denmark, 20.
 Norway, 21.
 Swethland, 22.
 Lapland, 23.
 Finland, 24.
 Lifland, 25.
 Prussia, 26.
 Moscovy, 27.
 and Russia, 28.

In *Europa nostra*,
 sunt *Regna primaria*,
Hispania, 1.
Gallia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (Britannia) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Gracia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Bornfssia, 26.
Moscovia, 27.
Russia, 28.

Moral Philosophy.



This Life is a way,
or a place divided into
two ways, like
Pythagoras's letter Y;
broad 1.
on the left-hand track,
narrow 2.
on the right;
that belongs to Vice 3.
this to Virtue, 4.

Vnde, long man, 5.
imitate Hercules.
leave y left-hand way,
turn from Vice.

Vita haec, est via,
sive Bivium,
simile
Literæ Pythagoricae Y;
sinistro tramite
latum 1.
dextro
angustum: 2.
ille Vitii 3. est,
hic Virtutis 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare;
Sinistram linque,
Vitium aversare:

the Entrance is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly & steep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny: 8.
no way is
unpassable to Virtue;
follow (eth,
whither Virtue lead
through narrow places
to stately places,
to the tower of honor, 9.
Keep the middle
and straight path (safe,
and thou shalt go very
Take heed thou do
not go too much on
the right hand: 10.
Bidle in, 12.
the wilde horse, 11.
of Affection, (headlong
lest thou fall down
Hæ thou dost not go
amiss on the left-
hand, 13.
in an Ase-like
sluggishness, 14.
but go onwards
constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be

PRUD. 15.

speciosus *Aditus*,
sed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*, 7.
De xterā ingredere,
utut spinosa: 8.
nulla via
in via Virtuti;
Sequere,
quod dicit Virtus,
per angusta
ad angusta,
ad arcem *Honoris*, 9.

Medium tene
& rectum tramitem;
utissimus ibis.

Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.

Affectus,
equum ferocem, 11.
compescere freno, 12.
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad Sinistram, 13.

segnitie asininâ: 14.
sed progredere
constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Pru-

Prudence.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things
as a Serpent, 2.

and doeth,
speaketh, or thinketh
nothing in vain.

She looks backward, 3
as into a lookingglass, 4
to things past ;
and seeth before her, 5
as with a Perspective-
glas, 7.

things to come,
or the end ; 6.
and so she perceveth

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumspectat,
ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilq; agit,
loquitur, & cogitat
in cassum.

Respicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4
ad *Præterita* ;
& *prospicit*, 5.
tanquam *Telescopio*, 7.

Futura
seu *Finem* : 6.
atq; ita perspicit,

what she hath done,
and what remaineth to
be done.

She proposeth an
Honest, Profitable, done,
and withal, if it may be
a pleasant End
to her actions.

Having foreseen
the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
She leadeth to the end ;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more,
lest any thing should
hinder. (tunity, 9.

She watcheth Oppor-
(whch having
a bushy forehead, 10.
e being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover having
wings, 12.

doth quickly slip away
and catcheth it.

She goeth
on her way warily,
for fear she should
umble or go amiss,

quid egerit,
& quid agendum re-
flet.

Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum,
Utilem,
simulq; si fieri potest,
Fucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit
Media,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad *Finem*,
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quam plura :
ne quid impedit.

Occasioni 9.
(quæ,
Fronte capillata, 10
sed *Vertice calva*, 11
adhæc *alata*, 12
facile elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.

In via pergit
cautè (providè)
ne impingat
aut aberret.

Q

Di-

Diligence.

Sedulitas.



Diligence 1.
loveth labours,
avodeth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Pismire, 2.
and carrieth together,
as she doth, for her self,
store of all things. 3.

She doth not always
sleep, or make holidays,

Sedulitas 1.
amat labores,
fugit Ignaviam,
semper est in opere,
ut Formica, 2.
& comportat sibi,
ut illa, (am. 3.
omnium rerum Copi-
Non dormit semper,
aut ferias agit,

as

as the Sluggard, 4.
& the Grashopper 5. do;
whom Want 6.
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what
things she hath under-
taken cheerfully,
even to the end;
she putteth nothing
off till the morrow,
nor doth she sing
the Crows song, 7. (ver
which saith over & o-
Cras, cras.

After labours under-
gone, and ended,
being even wearied,
she resteth her self;
but being refreshed
with Rest,
that she may not use
her self to Idleness,
she falleth again
to her busines.

A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers flowers 9.
into their Hive. 10.

ut Ignavus 4.
& Cicada 5.
quos tandem
premit Inopia. 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam Corvi, 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, cras.

Post labores exant-
latos,
& lastata,
quieicit:
Sed, quiete recreata,
ne adstiescat Otio,
redit ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,
similis est Apibus, 8.
qui ex variis Floribus, 9.
Mel congerunt
in Alveare 10. suum.

C XII.

Temperantia.



Temperance.

Tem-

Temperance 1.
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth
the desire
as with a Bridle, 3.
and so
moderateth all things,
lest any thing too
much be done.

Revelers
are mads drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble. 7.

From drunkenness
procedeth
lasciviousness ;
from this,
a lewd life (sters, 8.
amongst Whorem-
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

Temperantia 1.
modum praescribit
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet
Cupidinem
ceu Freno, 3.
& sic
omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
rustant (vomunt) 6.
& rixantur. 7.

E Crapula
oritur
Lascivia ;
ex hac,
Vita libidinosa
inter Fornicatores 8.
& Scorta, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& tripudiando. 10.

Q 3

Forti-

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude.

Forti-

Fortitude 1.
is undaunted
in adversity,
and bold as a Lion; 2.
but not haughty
in prosperity,
leaning
on her own Pillar 3.
Constancy;
and being the same
in all things,
ready to undergo
both estates
with
an even minde.

She receiveth
the strokes
of misfortune
with the Shield 4.
of Sufferance;
and keepeth off
the Passions,
the enemies
of quietnes,
with the Sword 5.
of Valour.

Fortitude 1.
impavida est
in adversis,
ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida
in Secundis:
innixa
suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantia;
& eadem
in omnibus,
parata
ad utramq; *fortunam*
æquo animo
ferendam.

Clypeo 4:
Tolerantiae
excipit
ictus
Infortunii;
& *Gladio* 5.
Virtutis,
propellit
hostes
Euthymiae,
Affectus.

Q 4

Patience.

CXIV.

Patientia.



Patience.

Patientia.

Patience 1. endureth
Calamities 2.
& Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods Fatherly
chastisement. 5.

In the mean while
He leaneth upon the
Anchor of Hope, 6.
(as a Ship 7.
tossed by waves
in the Sea)
she prayeth to God 8.
weeping,
& exspecteth the Sun; 10
after cloudy-weather 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better
things.

On the contrary
the impatient person 11
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself,
grumbleth like (12.
a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at y last he despareth,
and becometh
his own murtherer; 14.
being full of rage he
desireth to revenge
wrongs,

Patientia 1. tolerat
Calamitates 2.
& Injurias, 3. humilitèr
ut Agnus, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam. 5.
Interim innititur

Spei anchoræ, 6.
(ut Navis 7.
mari fluctuans)

Deo supplicat 8.
illacrumando,
& exspectat
post Nubila 9.
Phœbum; 10.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra
Impatiens 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in seipsum debacchatur,
obmurmurat (12.
ut Canis, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit Autochir: 14.
Injurias
vindicare cupit,
furibundus. Huma-

C X V.

Humanity.

Humanitas.



Men are made for
one another's good;
therefore let them
be kind.

Be thou sweet
and lovely in thy
countenance; 1.
gentle & civil in thy
behaviour, & manners; 2.
affable & true-spoken
with thy Mouth; 3.

*Homines facti sunt
ad mutua commoda;
ergo sint humani.*

Sis suavis,
& amabilis,
Vultu; 1.
comis & urbanus,
Gestu ac Moribus; 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore; 3.

affectione

candens & candidus

Corde. 4.

Sic ama,
sic amaberis;& fiet
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.ceu *Turturum*, 6.

concors, mansueta,

& utrinq; benevola.

Morosi homines,
sunt odiosi, torvi,
illepidi, conteatiosi,
iracundi, 7.

crudeles 8.

ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones,
quam homines,) &
inter se discordes,
hinc confligunt*Duello*. 9.*Invidia*, 10.
aliis male cupiendo,
neth away her self.

Justice.

Justice.

Institia.



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Justice 1.
is painted, sitting on
a square Stone ; 2.
for she ought to be
immovable ;

With hoodwinked eyes 3
that she may not
respect persons ;
stopping the left ear, 4.
to be reserved for the
other party ;

Holding in her right
hand a sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.

Institia 1.
pingitur, sedens
in *lapide quadrato* ;
nam debet esse

immobilis ;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum
personas ; *claudens*
anrem sinistram, 4.
reservandam
alteri parti ;

Dexterâ tenens
Gladium, 5.
& *Franum*, 6.

uniti and restrain
Pen ;
Besides
air of ballances, 7.
the right scale 8.
ereof deserts,
o in the left (9.
wards being put
e made
en one with another,
o so god Pen
e incited to virtue, as
were with Spurs, 10.
In Bargains, 11.
t men deal candidly ;
t them stand to their
covenants & Promises ;
et that which is given
one to keep,
nd that which is lent
erestored ; (12.
et no man be pillaged,
or hurt ; 13. let every
one have his own ;
these are the precepts
of Justice.

Such things as these
are forbiden in Gods
5. & 7. Commandement,
and deservedly
punished on y^e Gallows
and the Wheel. 14.

ad puniendum
& coercendum Malos ;
Præterea Stateram, 7
cujus dextræ Lanci 8.
Merita,
Sinistre, 9.
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem
exæquantur,
atque ita Boni
ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10.
incitantur.

In *Contractibus*, 11.

candidè agatur ;
Paðis & *Promissis*

stetur ;
Depositum, *Mutuum*,
reddantur ;

nemo expiletur, 12.

aut *lædatur* ; 13.
suum cuiq; tribuatur ;
hæc sunt *Præcepta*
Justitiae.

Talia prohibentur,

quinto & *septimo*

Dei præcepto,

& merito

Cruce ac Rotâ 14.

Libe-

CX VII.

Liberalitas.**Liberality.**

Libe-

Liberality, 1.
spereth a mean
about Riches,
which she honestly
beketh, that she may
have somewhat
to bestow on them
that want; 2.

She cloatheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
these with a
cheerful countenance, 6.
and a winged Hand. 7.
She submitteth her
wealth 8. to her self,
not her self to it,
as the covetous man, 9.
doth, who hath, that he
may have, & is not the
owner, but the keeper of
his gods, & being unsa-
tiable alwayes scrapeth
together 10. his nafis.

Moreover he spareth,
and keepeth,
Hoarding up 11. (haste:
that he may alwayes
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten, and at the
last wanteth.

Liberalitas 1.
modum servat
circa *Divitias*,
quas honeste quærit,
ut habeat quod largia-
Egenis; 2. (tur
Hos, vestit, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Mann alata*. 7.
Opes 8.
sibi subjicit;
non se illis, ut *Avarus*, 9
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non *Possessor* est
sed *Custos*,
& infatiabilis,
semper corrudit 10.
Unguibus suis.

Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat:
At *Prodigus*, 12.
male disperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget. The

C X V I I I .

The Society betwixt Man & *Societas Conjugalis*,
and Wife.



118

Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradise,
for mutual help,
and the Propagation
of man-kind. (man

A yong-man (a single-being to be married,
should be furnished,
either with wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able to
maintain a Family.

Matrimonium
a Deo est inititum,
in Paradiso,
ad matrum Adjutorium,
& Propagationem
generis humani.

Vir-Invenis (cælebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit
aut *Opibus* ;
aut *Arte & Scientia*,
quæ sit,
de pane lucrando :
ut possit sustentare
Familiam.

Then

Then he chooseth himself
Maid that is marriageable,
or a Widdow) whom he
loveth; where nevertheless
greater regard is to be
had of Virtue and Honesty,
than of Beautey
or Portion.

Afterwards,
he doth not betroth her to
himself closely,
but intreateth for her
as a woer,
first to the Father 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians
and Kinsfolks, by such as
help to make the match. 3.
where she is espoused to him
he becometh y bridegroom, 4
and she the Bride, 5.
and y contract is made,
or an Instrument of the Dow-
ry 6. is wristen.

At the last
the wedding is made,
where they are joyned
together by the Priest, 7.
giving their Hands 8.
one to another,
and wedding Rings ; 9.
then they feast with the
witnesses that are invited.
After this they are called
Husband and Wife ;
when she is dead he be-
cometh a Widdower.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem hubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat : (habenda
ubi tamen major ratio
Virtutis & Honestatis,
quam *Formæ*
aut *Dotis*.

Posthæc,
non clam desponderet
sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Probus*,
apud *Parentem* 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores* 3.
& *Cognatos*,
per *Pronubos*. 3.
Eâ sibi desponsa,
fit *Sponsus*, 4.
& ipsa, *Sponsa* ; 5.
funtq; *Sponsalia*,
& scribitur
Instrumentum dotale. 6.

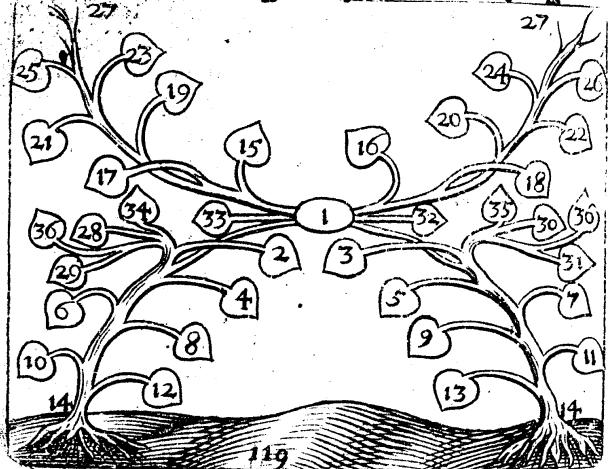
Tandem
funt *Nuptia*,
ubi copulantur
a Sacerdote, 7.
datis ultrò etiæq;
Manibus 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus* ; 9.
cum epulantur
cum invitatis *Testibus*.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor ;
hac mortuâ
ille fit *Viduus*.

R

The

C XIX.

The tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor Consanguinitatis*

In Consanguinity there touch a man 1. in Lineal Ascent, the Father (the Father in Law). 2. and the Mother (the Mother in Law,) 3. the Grand-father, 4. & the Grand-Mother, 5. the great-grandfather 6 and the great-grandmother, 7. the great-great-grand-father, 8. the great-great-grandmother, 9. the great-great-grand-fathers Father, 10.

Hominem 1 (gunt, Consanguinitate attin- in Linea Ascendenti, Pater (Vitricus) 2. & Mater (Noverca) 3. *Avus*, 4. & *Avia*, 5. *Proavus* 6. & *Proavia*, 7. *Abavus* 8. & *Abavia*, 9. *Atavus* 10.

the great-great-grandmothers Mother, 11.

the great-great-grandfathers-grand-father, 12.

the great-great-grandmothers-grandmother, 13.

Those beyond these are called ancestors, 14...14.

In a Lineal descent, (15) the son (the son in law) and the daughter (the daughter in Law, 16.)

the Nephew 17.

and the Niece, 18.

the Nephews Son 19.

& the Nephews daughter 20

the Nephews Nephew 21.

and the Nieces Niece, 22.

the Nephews Nephews Son 23.

the Nieces Nieces daughter, 24.

the Nephews Nephews Nephew, 25.

the Nieces Nieces Niece, 26.

Those beyond these are called

Posternity. 27. 27.

In a Collateral Line

are the uncle by the fathers side 28 and the Aunt by the fathers side, 29. the Uncle

by the Mothers side, 30.

and the Aunt by the Mothers side, 31. the Brother 32

and the Sister, 33.

the Brothers Son, 34.

the Sisters Son, 35. & the co-

sins by the brother & sister. 6

& *Atavia*, 11.

Tritavus 12.

& *Tritavia*; 13.

Ulteriores dicuntur

Majores. 14...14.

In *Linea Descendenti*, *Filius* (*Privignus*) 15

& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.

Nepos 17.

& *Neptis*, 18.

Pronepos 19.

& *Principis*, 20.

Abnepos 21.

& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos 23.

& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos 25.

& *Trineptis*; 26.

Ulteriores dicuntur

Posteri. 27...27.

In *Linea Collaterali*

sunt *Patruncus* 28.

& *Amita*, 29.

Avunculus 30.

& *Materteria*, 31.

Frazer 32.

& *Soror*, 33.

Patruelis 34

Sobrinus, 35.

& *Amitinus*. 36...36.

Societas

Societas Parentalis.

The Society betwixt Parents
and Children.

The

Married Persons,
(by the blessing of God)
have issue,
and become Parents.

The Father 1. beget-
teth, and the Mother 2.
beareth Sons 3.
and Daughters, 4.
(sometimes Twins.)

The Infant 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mo-
ther with her breasts, 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.

Afterwards
it learneth to go by
a Standing-stool, 10.
playeth with Rattles, 11.
& beginneth to speak.

As it beginneth to
grow older, it is accu-
stomed to Piety 12.
and Labour 13.
and is chastised 14.
if it be not dutifull.

Children owe to Pa-
rents Reverence,
and Service.

The Father main-
taineth his Children
by taking Pains. 15.

Conjuges, suscipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)

Sobolem (Prolem)
& sunt Parentes.

Pater 1. generat,
& Mater 2.

parit Filios 3.
& Filias, 4.

(aliuando Gemellos.)
Infans 5.

involvitur Fasciis, 6.
reponitur in Cunas. 7.

à matre
lactatur Überibus, 8.
& nutritur Pappis. 9.

Deinde,
incedere discit
Serperastro, 10.
ludit Crepundiis, 11.
& sati incipit.

Crescente aetate,

Pietati 12.
& Labori 13. adsuefit,
& castigatur 14.
si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent
Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater,
sustentat Liberos,
laborando. 15. Socie-

CXXI.

Societas berilis.



The Society betwixt Masters
and Servants.

The Master (the good-
man of the House) 1.
hath Men-Servants ; 2.
the Mistress (the good
wife of the House) 3.
Maidens. 4.

They appoint these
their Work, 6.
and divide them their
Tasks ; 5.
which are faithfully
to be done by them
without Murmuring,
and losse ; for which
their Wages, and Meat
and Drink
is allowed them.

A Servant
was heretofore
a Slave,
over whom the Master
had power of
life and death.

At this day
the poorer sort
serve in a freemanner,
being hir'd for wages.

Heras
(*Pater familias*) 1.
habet
Famulos (*Servos*) 2.
Hera (*Mater famili-
Aucillas*) 4. (as 3)

Illi mandant his

Opera, 6.
& distribuunt

Laborum pensa ; 5.
qua ab his fideliter
funt exsequenda,
sine Murmure
& Dispendio ;
pro quo præbetur
ipsis, *Merces*
& *Almonia*,

Servus
olim erat
Mancipium,
in quem
Vitæ & necis
Domino potestas fuit :

Hodiè
Serviunt liberè
pauperiores,
mercede conducti.

CXXII.

A City.

Urbs.



Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.
or a Town,
or a City, 2.

That and this
are fenced and begirt
with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks 5.
and Palisadoes, 6.

Within the Walls
is the voyd Place; 7.

Ex multis Domibus
fit *Pagus*, 1.
vel *Opidum*,
vel *Urbs*. 2.
Istud & hæc
muniuntur & cinguntur
Mænibus (*muro*) 3.
Valto, 4.
Aggeribus 5.
& *Vallis*. 6.
Intra muros,
est *Pomærium*; 7.

With-

without,
the Ditch. 8.

In the Walls
are Fortresses, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-towers, 11.
are upon
the higher places.

The entrance into
a City is made
out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.

The Gate hath
a Perculis, 15.
a Draw-bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks,
and Bolts,
as also
Barres, 18.

In the Suburbs
are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses,
and also
Burying-places. 21.

extra,
Fossa. 8.

In mœnibus,
sunt *Propugnacula* 9
& *Turres*; 10.

Specula 11.
extant
in editioribus locis.

In Urbem
ingressus fit,
ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
super *Pontem*. 15.

Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Claustra,
& *Repagula*,
ut &
Vectes. 18.

In *Suburbiis*
sunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut &
Cæmeteria. 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts
of a City.

Interiora Urbis.



Within a City
are Streets, 1.
paved with stones;
Market-places, 2.
(in some places
with Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The publick buildings
are in the middle of the
the Church, 5. (City,
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange. 8.

Intra Urbem
sunt *Plateæ* (Vici) 1.
lapidibus stratae;
Foræ, 2.
(alicubi
cum *Porticibus* 3.)
& *Angiporti*. 4.
Publica ædificia sunt
in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercatura; 8.
About

About the Walls,
and the Gates,
are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Innes,
Ale-houses,
Cooks-shops, 11.
the play-house, 12.
and the Spittle; 13.

In the by-places
are houses of office, 14.
and the Prison. 15.

In the chiefe Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens
dwelling. 17.

In the Streets
are Wells. 18.

The River 19.
or Beck
running about a City,
serbeth
to wash away the filth.
The Tower 20.
Standeth in the highest
part of the City.

Circa Mænia,
& Portas,
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diversoria,
Popinæ,
& *Caupona*, 11.
Theatrum, 12.
Nosodochium; 13.
In recessibus,
Forice (*Cloacæ*) 14.
& *Custodia* (*Carcer*) 15

In Turre primaria
est *Horologium*, 16.

& habitatio

Vigilum. 17.

In Plateis
sunt *Patei*. 18.

Fluvius, 19.

vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inservit
sordibus eluendis.

Arx 20.

exstat
in summo Urbis.

Judge-

CXXIV.

Judicinm.



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Judgement.

The

The best Law is
quiet agreement,
made either
by themselves, (is,
ewixt whom the suit
by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed
they come into a court, 1
heretofore they judg'd
in the Market-place,
at this day in the Moot-
m w the Judge, 2. (hall)
sitteth w his Assessors, 3
the Clerk 4. (writing.
taketh their votes in

The Plaintiff 5.
accuseth
the Defendant, 6.
& produceth witnesses 7.
against him.

The Defen' excuseth
himself bya counselor, 8
whom the Plaintiff's
Counselor 9. contradic'ts

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting & innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty (fine,
to a punishment, or a
or torment.

Optimum *fus* est
placida *conventio*,
facta,
vel ab *ipsis*,
inter quos *Lis* est,
vel ab *Arbitro*.

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in *Foro*,
hodiè in *Pretorio*)
cui præsidet *Judex* [Præ-
cū *Assessoribus*; 3. (tor) 2]
Dicographus, 4.
Vota calamo excipit.

Actor 5.

accusat

Reum, 6.

& producit *Testes* 7.
contra illum.

Rens excusat se
per *Advocatum*; 8.
cui contradic't
Actoris Procurator. 9.

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens *insontem*,
& damnans *sontem*
ad *Pœnam*, vel *Mul-
etam*,
vel ad *Supplicium*.

The

The tormenting of
Malefactors.*Supplicia Male-
fitorum.*

Malefactors 1.
are brought from the
Prison, 3. (where they
are l̄st to be tortured)
by Sergeants, 2.
or dragd with a horse, 15
to place of Execution.

Theeves 4.
are hanged
by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.

Whore-masters
are beheaded; 7.

Malefici 1.
per Lictores, 2.
ē Carcere 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.

Fures 4.
in Patibulo 5
suspenduntur
a Carnifice; 6.

Mæchi
decollantur;

Mur.

Murtherers
and Robbers
ars either laid upon
a Wheel, 8. (ken,
having their legs bro-
or fastned upō a stake, 9.

Witches
are burnt in
a great Fire, 10.

Some before they be
executed have their
tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12.
or are burnt
with Pincers, 14.

They that have their
life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16.
are strapadoed, 17.
are set upon a wooden-
horse, 18.

have their ears cut off, 19.
are whipped, 20.

are branded,
are banished,

are condenned
to the galley, (sonnet.
or to perpetual fayp);

Traytors are puised in
pieces with 4 horses.

Homicide (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *crurifragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
vel *Palo infiguntur*; 9.

Striges (Lamiae)
super *Rogum* 10
cremantur.

Quidam ficiantur,
antequam supplicio af-
elinguantur, 11.
aut super *Cippum* 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus* 14.
uruntur.

Vitæ donati,
Numellis constringun-
(tur, 16.

luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponun-
tur, 18.

Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis cæduntur, 20.

Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad triremes, (petuum.
vel ad Carcerem per-
Perduelles
quadrigis discerpuntur.

Mer-

CXXVI.

Mercatura.



Merchandizing.

Wares

Wares (places, brought from other are either exchanged in an Exchange, 1. or exposed to sale in Warehouses, 2. and they are sold for Money, 3. being either measured with an Eln, 4. or weighed in a pair of Ballances. 5. Shop-keepers, 6. Pedlars, 7. and Brokers, 8. would also be called Merchants. 9.

The Seller braggeth of a thing that is to be sold, and setteth þ rate of it, and how much it may be sold for.

The Buyer 10. cheapneth, and offereth the price. If any one bid against him, 11. the thing is delivered to him that promiseth the most.

Merces aliunde allatæ, in domo commerciorum 1. vel commutantur, vel venum exponuntur in Tabernis mercimonio- & venduntur (rum, 2. pro pecunia (moneta) 3. vel mensuratæ Vlna, 4. vel ponderatæ Libræ. 5. Tabernarii, 6. Circumforanei, 7. & Scrutarii, 8. etiam volant dici Mercatores. 9.

Vendor ostentat rem promercalem, & indicat pretium, quanti liceat.

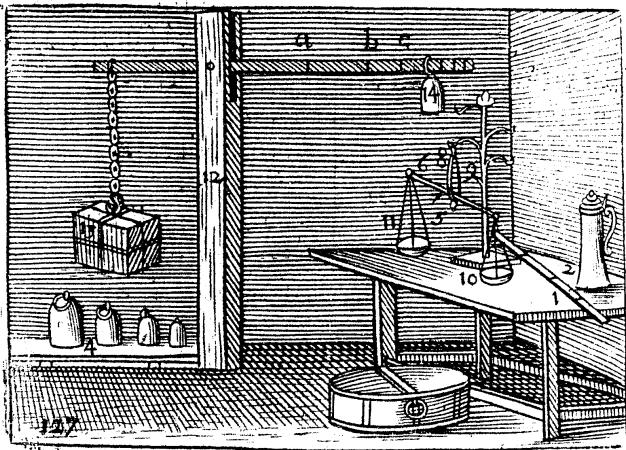
Emptor 10. licitatur, & pretium offert. Si quis contradicetur, 11. ei res addicitur, qui plurimum pollicetur.

S

Men

CXXVII.

Measure & Pondera.



Measures and Weights.

We measure things \ddagger
hang together with an
liquid things (Eln, 1.
with a Gallon, 2.
& dry things by
a two-bushel measure. 3.

We try the heaviness
of things by Weights 4
and Ballances. 5.

In this is first
the Beam; 6.
in the midst whereof is
a little Axle-tree, 7.
above,
the cheeks, & the hole, 8.
in which the Needle 9.
moveth it self to & fro;
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by
little Cords. 11.

The Brasiers ballance, 12
weigheth things,
by hanging them
on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight 14.
opposite to them,
is in a weightfull just
as much as the thing,
in b twice so much,
in c thrice so much, &c.

Res continuas,
metimur *Ulna*, 1.
liquidas,
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno. 3.

Gravitatem rerum
experimur *Ponderibus*, 4
& *Libra* (bilance) 5.

In hac primè est
Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cuius medio

Axiculus, 7.
superius

Trutina & *agina* 8.
in qua *Examen* 9.
se agitat;
utrinque
sunt *Lances*, 10.
pendentes
Funiculus. 11.

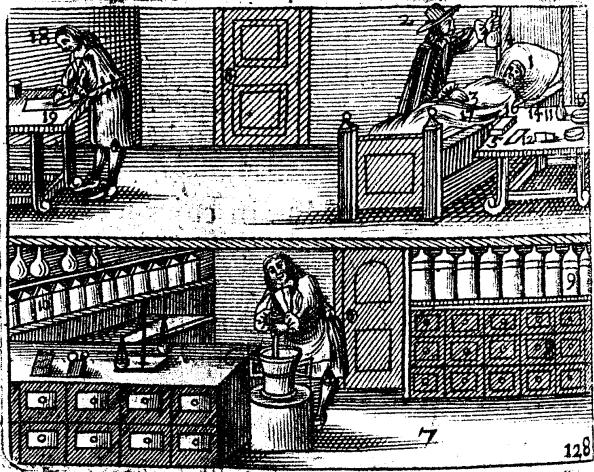
Statera 12.
ponderat res,
suspensione illas

Unco, 13.
& *Pondus* 14.
ex opposito,

quod in a
æquiponderat rei,
in b bis tantum,
in c ter, &c.

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



Phyfick.

The

The Patient, 1. (2.
sendeth for a Physician
who feeleth
his Pulse, 3.
and loketh upon
his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt
in a Bill 5.

That is made ready
by the Apothecary 6.
in an Apothecaries
shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots 10.

And it is either
a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.

Diet
and Prayer, 16.
is the best Phyfick.
The Chirurgion 18.
cureth Wounds 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaisters. 19.

Ægrotans, 1.
acerbit Medicum 2.
qui tangit
ipsius Arteriam, 3.
& inspicit
Orinam, 4.
tum prescribit
Medicamentum
in Schedula 5.

Istud paratur
a Pharmacopeo 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.
ubi Pharmacæ
in Capsulis, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& Lagenis 10.
adservantur.

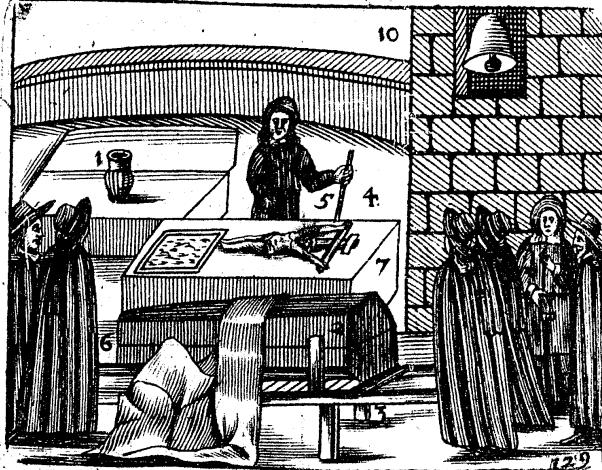
Estq;
vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillula, 13.
vel Pastilli, 14.
vel Electuarium. 15.

Dieta
& Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.

Chirurgus 18.
curat Vulnera 17.
& Ulcera,
Spleniis (emplastris. 19

CXXIX.

Sepultura.



A Buriall.

Dead

Dead Folks (burned,
heretofore were
and their ashes
put into
an Urn 1.

We enclose
our dead Folks,
in a Coffin 2.
lay them npō a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried
out in a Funeral-pomp
towards y Church-
where they are (yard, 4
laid into the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers 5.
and are interred ;
this is covered
with a Grave-stone 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs 9.

As the Corps
go along,
Psalms are sung,
and the Bells
are rung. 10.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in Urnā 1.
recondebantur.
Nos includimus
nostros demortuos,
Loculo (Capulo) 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& efferri caramus
Pompā funebri
versus Cæmeterium, 4.
ubi
à Vespillonibus 5.
inferuntur Sepulchro, 6.
& humantur ;
hoc Cippo 7.
tegitur,
& Monumentis 8.
ac Epitaphiis 9..
ornatur.

Funere
prodeunte,
cantantur Hymni,
& Campana 10.
pulsantur.

CXXX.

Ludas Scenicus.



A Stage-Play.

In

In a Play-house, 1.
which is trimmed w
Hangings, 2.
and covered with
Curtains, 3.
Comedies,
& Tragedies
are acted,
whereto memorable
things are repre-
sented; as here,
the *Historia*
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom
he is entertained,
being returned home.

The Players
act
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6.
maketh Jests.

The chief of the
Spectators sit in
the Gallery, 7.
the common sort
stand on the ground, 8.
and clap the hands
if any thing
please them.

In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.
& *Sipariis* 3.
tegitur)
aguntur *Comœdia*
vel *Tragœdia*,
quibus repræsentantur
res memorabiles;
ut hic,
Historia
de *Filio prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre* 5. *ipfius*,
a quo
recipitur,
domum redux.

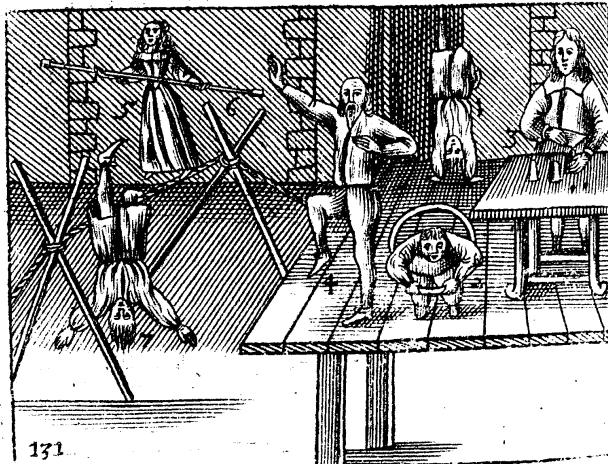
Actores (histriones)
agunt
personati;
Morio, 6.
dat Jocos.

Spectatorum
primarii,
sedent in
Orchestrā; 7.
Plebs stat
in *Caveā*, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.

Præfigia.

CXXXI.

Præstigiae.



131

Sleights.

The

The Tumbler 1.
maketh
several Showes,
by the nimblenesse
of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping thorow
a Hoop, 2. &c.

Sometimes also
he danceth 4.
having on a vizard.

The Jugler 3.
sheweth sleights,
out of a Purse.

The rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poise, 6.
in his Hand ;
or hangeth himself
by the Hand
or Foot, 7. &c.

Præstigiator 1.
facit
varia Spectacula,
volubilitate
corpotis,
deambulando
manibus,
saliendo
per Circulum, 2. &c.
Interdum etiam
tripudiat 4.
larvatus.

Agyrta 3.
Præstigias facit,
è marsupio.

Funabulus, 5.
graditur & saltat
super funem,
tenens manu
Halterem ; 6.
aut suspendit se
manu
vel Pede, 7. &c.

P. 132

CX XXII.

Palaestra.



The Fencing-School.

Fencers

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with swords, 1
or Pikes 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.
or Rapiers 5.
having balls at the point
(lest they wound one
another mortally.)
or with
two Edged-swords
and a Dagger 6.
together.

Wrastlers 7.
(among the Romans
in times past
were naked, & anognit
with Oyl) take
hold of one another,
and strive whether
can throw the other,
especially by tripping
up his Heels, 8.

Hood-winked fencers 9
fought with their fists
in a ridiculous strife,
to wit, with their
eyes covered,

Pugiles
congreguntur Duello,
in Palaestra, decertantes
vel Gladiis, 1.
vel Hastilibus 2.
& Bipennibus, 3.
vel Semispathis, 4.
vel Ensibus 5.
mucronem obligatis,
ne lethaliter laedant,

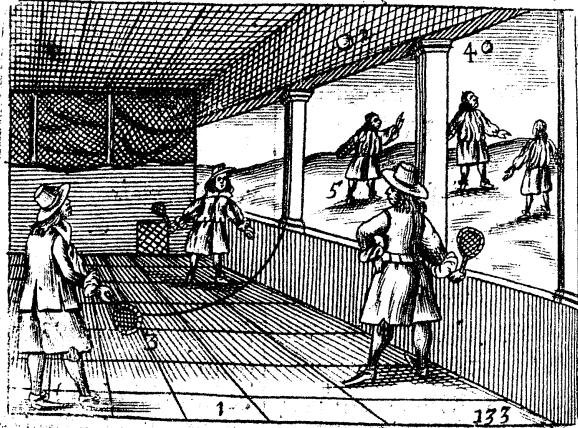
vel Frameis
& Pugione 6.
simul.

Luctatores 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti oleo)
prehendunt se invicem,
& annituntur,
uter alterum
prosternere possit,
præprimis
supplantando. 8.

Andabatæ 9.
pugnabant Pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum
obvelatis oculis.

Ludus

C XXXIII.

Ludus Pila.

Tennis-Play.

In a Tennis-Court, 1.
they play
with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
& sendeth it back with
a Racket; 3.
and that is the sport
of noble-men
to stir their body.

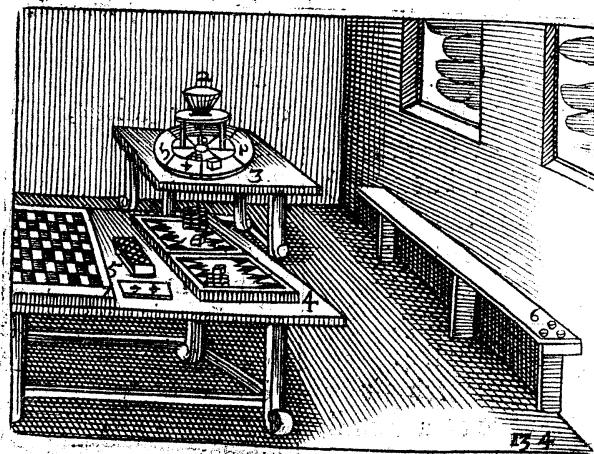
A wind-ball 4.
being filled with air
by a means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist 5.
in the open air.

In Sphaeristerio, 1.
luditur
Pila, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo; 3.
idq; est Lusus
Nobilium (ris.)
ad cōmotionem corpo-
Follis (pila magna) 4.
aēre distenta
ope Epistomai,
sub dio
Pugno 5.
reverberatur.

Dice.

CXXXIV.

Ludus Alex.



C X X X V.

Cursus Certamina.



Races.

Boyes

Boyes exercise themselves in running, either upon the Ice, 1. in Scrick-shooes, 2. where they are carried also upon Sleds ; 3. or in the open field making a Line, 4. which,

he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners 5. ran betwixt Railes 6. to the Goal 7. and he that touched it first, received the prize 8. from him that gave the prize. 9.

At this day Tilting, (or the quintain) is used, where a Hoop is struck at with Trunchion, 11. instead of Horse-races, which are grown out of use.

Pueri exercent se cursu, five super Glaciem 1. Diskatris, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur Trabis ; 3. five in campo designantes Lineam, 4. quam;

qui vincere cupit, adtingere, at non ultra procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant Cursores 5. inter Cancellos 6. ad Metam, 7. & qui primum contingebat eam, accipiebat Brabentum (primum) 8. à Brabentâ 9.

Hodie habentur Hastiludia, (ubi Lancea 10. petitur Circulus 11.) loco Equitorum quæ in desuetudinem (abierunt.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.



Boyes-Sports.

Boyes

Boyes
use to play either with
Bowling-stones ; 1.
or throwing
a Bowl 2.
at Nine-pins ; 3.
or striking a Ball
thow a Ring , 5.
with a Bandy; 4.
or scourfing a Top 6.
with a Whip; 7.
or shooting with
a Trunck, 8.
and a Bow; 9.
or going upon
Stilts; 10.
or tossing
and swinging
themselves upon
a Merry-totter. 11.

Pueri
ludere solent,
vel *globis fistilibus* ; 1.
vel *lactantes*
Globum 2.
ad *Conas* ; 3.
vel *Spernula*.
Clavâ 4. mittentes
per *Annulum* ; 5.
vel *Turbinem* 6.
Flagello 7.
versantes ;
vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu* 9.
jaculantes ;
vel *Grallis* 10.
incidentes ;
vel super *Petanum* 11.
se agitantes
& oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

Regnum & Regio.



The Kingdom & the Region.

Many Cities
and Villages
make
a Region
and a Kingdom.
The King,
or Prince,
resideth
in the chief-City ; 1.
the Noblemen,
Lords,
and Earls,
dwell
in the Castles 2. that lye
round about it,
the Countrey-people
dwell in Villages. 3.
He hath his toll-places
upō navigable Rivers 4
and High-Roads, 5.
where
Portage
and Tollage
is exacted
of them
that travyl,
or Travell.

Multæ Urbes
& Pagi
faciunt
Regionem
& Regnum.
Rex,
aut Princeps,
sedet
in Metropoli ; 1.
Nobiles,
Barones,
& Comites,
habitant
in circumiacentibus
Arcibus ; 2.
Rustici
in Pagis. 3.
Juxta
Flumina navigabilia 4.
& Vias Regias, 5.
habet
sua Telonia,
ubi
a navigantibus
& iter-faciensibus,
Portorium
& Vectigal
exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regall Majesty.

Regia Majestas.



The King, 1.
sitteth on his throne 2.
in Kingly State,
wth a stately Habit, 3.
crowned wth Diademe 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.

The chief,
amongst these, are
the Chancellor 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
in splendore regio,
sedet in suo Solio, 2.
magnifico Habitū, 3.
redimitus Diademate 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum, 5.
stipatus
frequentia Aulicorum

Inter hos,
primarii sunt,
Cancellarius 6.
cum Consiliariis

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord Marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the high Chamberlain, 12.
& y Maſt. of the horse. 13

There are subordi-
nate to these,
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.

He solemnly giveth
audience to the Ambas-
sadors of fozein Prin-
cipes.

He sendeth (ces. 18.
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions ever
anon by the Posts. 19.

The Fool
causeth laughter
by his toysom actions.

& Secretariis,
Præfetus Prætorii, 7.
Aula-Magister, 8.
Pocillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& Stabuli Magister. 13

His subordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitum, 15.
cum Cubiculariis,
& Cursoribus, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum Satellitio.

Legatis Exterorum 18
præbet aures
solenniter.

Aliorsum ablegat
Vicarios suos
Administratores,
Præfectos, Quæstores,
& Legatos,
quibus subinde mittit
Mandata nova
per Veredarios. 19.

Morio 20.
ludicris actionibus
risum movet.

The

CXXXIX.

The Souldier.

Miles.



If we be to make war,
Souldiers are listed. 1.

Their Arms are,
A Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with
a Crest)
and the Armour,
whose parts are,
a Collar, 3.
a Brest-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.

Si bellandum est,
scribuntur *Milites*. 1.
Horum *Arma* sunt,
Galea (*Cassis*) 2.
(quæ ornatur
Crista) 3.
Armatura,
cujus partes,
Torquis ferreus, 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferræ, 6.
Manicae, 7.
cum *Loricâ* 8.
& *Sento* (*Clypeo*) 9.
these

these are the defensive
Arms.

The offensive are,
A Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up
into a Scabberd, 13.
and are girded
with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.
(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-hand-Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is
the Hæf, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. & the Edge, 24.

The other weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
in which is
the Hæf, 27. & the Head, 28.
a Club, 29.
and a Whirlebat, 30.

They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
Ware charged wth bullets, 33.
out of a bullet-bag, 34.
and wth Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier, 35.

hæc sunt Arma defen-
siva.

Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.

qui *Vagind*, 13.
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo*, 14. (guntur;
vel *Baltheo*, 15. accin-
(*Fascia militaris* 16.
inservit ornati)

Romphae 17.
& *Pugio*. 18.

In his est
Mannubrium, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*. 24.

Reliqua arma sunt,
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
in quibus

Hastile 27. & *Mucro*, 28.

Clava, 29.
& *Castus*. 30.

Eminus pugnatur
Bombardus (*Sclopeticus*) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.

quæ onerantur *Globis* 33.
& *Theca bombardaria*, 34.
& *puirere nitrato*
& *Pyxide pulvularia*. 35.

The

CXL.

Castræ.



The Camps.

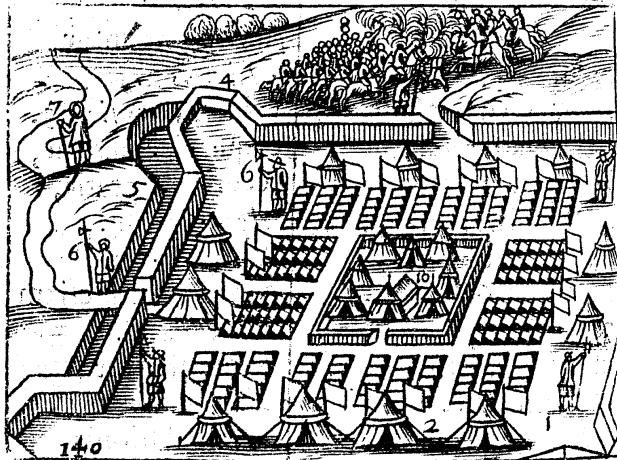
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When a Design is undertaken,
the Camp 1.
is pitched,
and the Tents
(of Canvas 2.
or Straw 3.
are fastened with stakes;
& they entrench them
about, for securities
with Bulwarks, 4. (sake,
and Ditches; 5.
Sentinels 6.
are also set,
and Scouts 7.
are sent out.
Sallyings-out 8.
are made
for forrage
and plunder sake,
where they often cope
with the Enemy 9
in skirmishing.
The Lord Generals
Pavilion
is in the midst
of the Camp.

*Expeditione suscep-
tâ,
Castrâ 1.,
locantur,
& Tentoria
paxillis figuntur,
è Linteis 2..
vel Stramentis; 3..
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus 4..
& Fossis; 5..
constituantur etiam
Excubiae, 6..
& omittuntur
Exploratores. 7..
Pabulationis
& prædæ causâ, 8..
funt
Excursiones, 8..
ubi sæpius
cum Hostibus 9..
velitando configitur.
Tentorium
summi Imperatoris, 10..
est in medio
Castrorum.*

The

CXL.

The Army, and *Acies & Praelium*,
the Fight.

When the Battell
is to be fought, (order,
the Army is set in
and divided
into the Front, 1.
the Rere, 2.
and the Wings, 3.

The Foot 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse 5.

That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.

Quando pugna
committenda est,
instruitur *Acies*,
& dividitur
in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas*. (*Cornua*.) 3.
Peditatus 4.
intermixetur
Equitatus. 5.
Ille distinguitur,
in *Centurias*,
hic, in *Turmas*.

These carry Banners; 6.
these Flags 7.
in the midst of them.

Their Officers are,
Coporals,
Ensignes,
Lieutenants,
Captains, 8.
Commanders of the horse, 9.
Lieutenant Coronels,
Coronels,
& he that is the chief of all,
the Generel.

The Drummers 10.
and the Drumslades 11.
as also the Trumpeters 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.

At the first onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordinance 14.
are shot off.

Afterwards
they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.

They that are
overcome are slain, 16.
or taken prisoners,
or run away. 17.

They that are for the
reserve, 18.
comes upon them
out of their places
where they lay in wait.

The Carriages are 19.

illæ. in medio serunt,
Vexilla; 6.
hx, *Labara*. 7.

Eorum *Præfeci* sunt,
Decuriones,
Signiferti,
Vicarii,
Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& *omnium Summus*
Imperator.

Tympanistæ 10.
& *Tympanotribæ* 11.
ut & *Tubicines* 12.
ad arma vocant
& nullitem inflamant.

Primo conflixtu,
exploduntur
Bombards 13.
& *Tormenta*. 14.

Postea
cominus pugnatur 15.
Hastis & *Gladiis*.

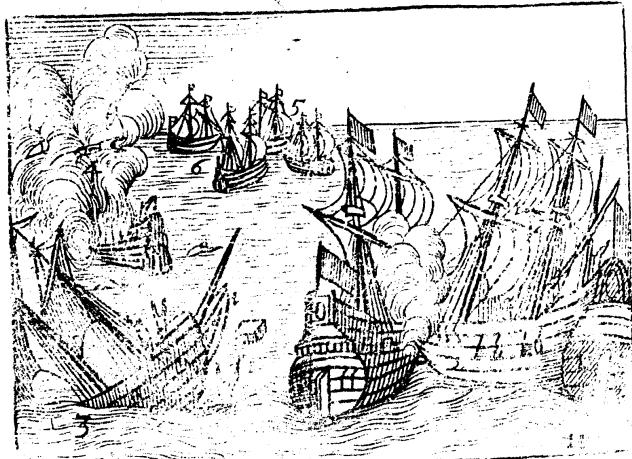
Victi,
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiant*. 17.

Subcenturiati, 18.
superveniunt
ex *insidiis*.

Impedimenta 19.

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.



The Sea-Fight.

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when
huge Ships,
like Castels,
ran one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance 2.
and so being
boozed thorow,
they drinck in their
own destruction,
and are Sunck ; 3.

Or, when
they are on fire,
and either
by the firing
of Gun-Powder, 4.
men are blown up
into the air,
or are burnt
in the midst
of the waters,
or else
leaping into the sea
are drowned. (away 5.

A Ship that flyeth
is over taken by those
that pursue her, 6.
and is taken,

*Navale prælum
terribile est,
quum
ingentes Naves,
veluti Arces,
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.*

*aut Tormentis 2.
se invicem quaßiant,
atq; ita perforatæ,
perniciem suam
imhibunt
& submerguntur ; 3*

*Aut, quum
igne corripiuntur,
& vel
ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.
homines
in aërem ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis
exuruntur,
vel etiam
in mare desilientes
suffocantur.*

*Navis fugitiva 5.
ab insequentibus 6.
intercipitur
& capitur.*

CXLI.

The Befieging of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.



A City that is like
to endure a Siege,
is first Summoned
by a Trumpeter,
and perswaded
to Yield.

Which if it
refuse to do,
it is assaulted
by the Besiegers,
and taken by storm:

Either by climbing
over the Walls
with Scaling-ladders. 2.

Urbs
ob fidionem passura,
primū provocatur
per *Tubicinem*, i.
& invitatur
ad *Deditiōnem*.

Quod facere
si abnuat,
oppugnatur
ab obſidentibus,
& occupatur :
Vel muros
per *Scalas* 24
transcendendo.

or b^reaking them down
wth Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them
wth great-Guns, 4.
or b^reaking tho^r
row the Gates
wth a Petarr, 5.
or casting Granadoes 6.
out of Morter-pieces 7.
into the City,
by Engineres, 8.
who lyze behinde
Leagure-Baskets ; 9.
or overthrowing it
wth Mines
by Pyoneres 10.

aut *Arietibus* 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis* 4.
demoliendo 5.
vel Portas
Exostrâ 5.
dirumpendo ; (6.
vel *Globos tormentarios*
è *Mortariis* (balistis) 7.
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui post *Gerras* 9.
latitant) in Urbem
ejaculando ;
vel eam
per *Fossores* 10.
Cuniculis subvertendo.

They that are Besieged
defend themselves
the Walls, &c. (from
with fire,
and Stones, &c.
or break out by force.

A City
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid
even with the ground.

Obsessi
defendant se
de muris, 11.
ignibus,
lapidibus, &c.
aut erumpunt. 12.
Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum solo æquatur.

Religion.

Religio.



Godliness, 1.
the Da'en of Vertues,
worshippeth God 4.
devoutly,
the knowledge of God
being drawn,
either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the Work
commendeth
the work-Master,) or
from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
She meditateth upon
his Commandements
contained

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hausta
Notitia Dei,
vel
ex Libro Naturæ, 2.
(nam opus
commendat artificem)
vel
ex Libro Scripturæ, 3.
colit Deum 4.
humiliter;
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehensa

in the Decalogue; 5.
and treading reason
under Foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
she giveth Faith 7.
and Assent to the
Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8.
as a helper,
in adversity.

Divine Services
are done
in the Church: 9,
in whch are,
the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font. 16.

All Men perceive
that there is a God,
but all men do not
rightly know God.

Hence are
divers Religions, (ned
whereof IV. are recko-
yet as the chief.

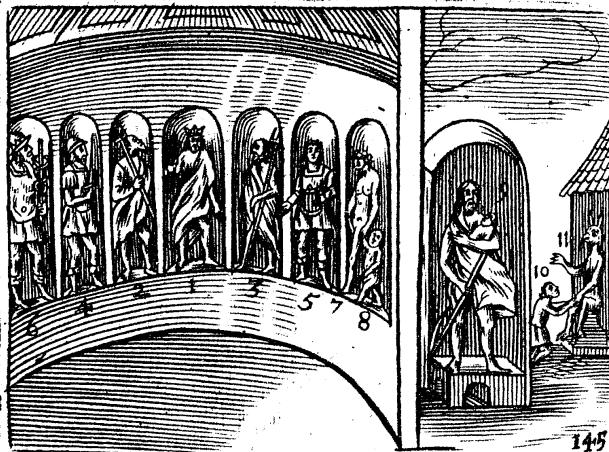
Canem oblatrantem, 6.
concultans, Fidem 7.
& ad sensum præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumq; invocat, 8.
ut Opitulatorem,
in adversis.

Officia divina
fiunt
in Templo: 9.
in quo est,
Penetrale (Adytum) 10.
cum Altari, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Sugestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& Baptisterium. 16.

Deum esse,
sentient omnes homi-
sed non omnes (nes;
recte norunt Deum).

Hinc
diversæ Religiones
quarum primariæ I V.
adhuc numerantur.

Gentilism.



The Gentiles feligned
to themselves neer
upon XIIIM. Deities.

The chief of the were
Jupiter, 1. President &
petty-God of Heaven ;
Neptune, 2. of the Sea ;
Pluto, 3. of Hell ;
Mars, 4. of War ;
Apollo, 5. of Arts ;
Mercury, 6. of theves,
Merchants,
and eloquence ;
Vulcan (Mulciber)
of Fire, and Smiths ;
Æolus, of Winds ;

Gentiles finixerunt
sibi prope
XIIM. *Numina*.
Eorum præcipua erant,
Jupiter, 1. Cæli ;
Neptunus, 2. Maris ;
Pluto, 3. Inferni ;
Mars, 4. Belli ;
Apollo, 5. Artium ;
Mercurius, 6. Furum,
Mercatorum,
& Eloquentia ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber)
Ignis & Fabrorum ;
Æolus, Ventorum
Præsides & Deaſtri :

and

and the moſt obſcene of
all the rest Priapus.

They had also
Womanly Deities :
ſuch as were

Venus, 7. the Goddess
of loves & pleasures,
with her little ſon Cu-
Minerva (Pallas) (pid, 8
with the nine Muses,
of Arts ; (weddings;
Juno, of Riches, and
Vesta, of Chastity ;
Ceres, of Corn ;
Diana, of Hunting,
and Fortune ;

and beſides theſe
Morbona,
and Febris her ſelf.

The Egyptians,
inſtead of God
worſhipped all ſorts of
Beaſts and Plants,
& whatſoever they ſaw
firſt in the Morning.

The Philiſtines offered
to Moloch, 9.
their Children
to be burnt alife.

The Indians 10.
even at this day wor-
ſhip the Devil. 11.

& obſcænissimus
Priapus.

Habuerunt etiam
Muliebria Numina :
qualia fuerunt
Venus, 7. *Dea* (ptatum,
amorum & Volu-
cum filioſo *Cupidine* ; 8
Minerva (*Pallas*)
cum novem *Musis*,
Artium ; (ptiarum ;
Juno, Dicitarum & Nu-
Vesta, Caſtitatis ;
Ceres, Frumentorum,
Diana, Venationum,
& *Fortuna* ;

quin & *Morbona*,
ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii,
pro Deo colebant
omne genus (rum,
Animalium & Planta-
& quicquid manè
primum cōſpicabantur.

Philistai offerebant
Molocho (*Saturno*) 9.
Infantes
vivos cremandos.

Indi 10.
etiamnum venerantur
Cacodæmona. 11.

Judaism.



Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the
Patriarchs, who lived
before, & after the Flood.

Amongst these,
that seed of the woman,
the Messias of the world,
was promised to Abraham, 1. the Founder
of the Jewes,
the Father of them
that believe; and he
(being called away
from the Gentiles)
with his posterity,

Verus tamen Cultus
veri Dei, remansit
apud Patriarchas,
qui vixerunt
ante & post Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Abraham, 1.
Judaorum Conditor,
Patri Creditum,
promissus est,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Mundi Messias;

& ipse,
avocatus à Gentilibus,
cum Posteris,

being

being marked with the
Sacrament of Circumcision, 2. made a peculiar
people, and Church of
Afterwards (God,
God gave his Law
written with his own
finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this people
by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore he or-
dained the eating of the
Paschal Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices to be
offered upon an Altar 7
by Priests, 8.
and Incense; 9.
and Commanded
a Tabernacle 10. with
the Ark of the Covenant 11
to be made; & besides,
a brazen Serpent 12.
to be set up against the
biting of Serpents
in the wilderness.

All which things
were Types of the
Messias to come,
whom the Jewes
yet look for.

Sacramento Circumci-
notatus (onis 2.
singularem Populum
& Ecclesiam Dei con-
Huic populo (stituit.
postea DEUS,
per Mosen, 3.
in monte Sinai, 4.
Legem suam,
scriptam digito suo
in Tabulis lapideis, 5.
exhibuit.

Porrò ordinavit
mandationē Agni Pa-
& Sacrificia (schalis, 6
in Altari 7.
offerenda
per Sacerdotes, 8.
& Suffitūs; 9.
& jussit fieri
Tabernaculum 10.
cum Arc à Fœderis; 11
præterea erigi
encum Serpentem 12.
contra morbum
Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia
Typi erant
venturi Messiae,
quem Judai
adhuc exspectant.

Christi-

CXLVII.

Christianity.



The only-begotten
eternal Son of God, 3.
being promised
to our first Parents
in Paradise, at the last
being conceived by
the Holy Ghost,
in the most Holy womb
of the Virgin Mary 1.
of the Royal House
of David, and clad
with human flesh,
came into the world at
Bethlehem of Judaea,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.
promissus Protoplasis
in Paradiso, tandem,
implete tempore, con-
ceptus per Sa. Spiritum
in utero sanctissimo
Mariae 1. Virginis
de domo regia
Davidis,
& induitus
humanæ carne,
Bethlebemi Iudeæ,
in summa paupertate
Stabuli, 2.

Anno Mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
sed mundus
ab omni peccato,
eiq; impositum fuit
nomen *Iesu*, (torem.
quod significat *Salva-*

Hic, cum imbuferetur
sacro Baptismo, 4.

(Sacramento
Novi Fæderis)

à Iohanne præcursore
in Iordane, (suo, 5.
apparuit *sacratissimum*
Mysterium
divinæ Trinitatis,
Patris voce 6.
(quâ testabatur,
hunc esse *Filium suum*)
& *Spiritu Sancto*
in specie *Columba*, 7.
cælitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore,
XXX. ætatis suæ anno,
Verbis
& Operibus,
præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem,
declaravit quis esset,
in annum usq; quartum:
à *Iudeis*

because

because of his voluntary poverty.

He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper 8. of his body and blood, for a Seal of the New Covenant, and the remembrance of himself;) carried to the Judgement-Seat of Pilate Governor of Cæsarea, accused, and condemned, as an innocent Lamb; and being fastened upon a Cross, 9. he dyed, being sacrificed upon that Altar, for the sins of the world.

But when he had revived by his divine power, he arose again the third day out of the Grave, 10. and forty dayes after, being taken up from Mount Olivet 11. into Heaven 12.

nec agnitus nec exceptus
ob voluntaria paupertas

Ab his

(quum prius instituisse

Cœnam mysticam 8.

Corporis & Sanguinis

in Sigillum

[sui]
novi Fœderis.

& sui recordationem)

captus tandem,

ad tribunal Pilati

Præfecti Cæsarei

raptus. accusatus,

& damnatus est, ^{agnus}

innocentissimus;

actusq; in *Crucem*, 9.

in arâ istâ,

pro peccatis mundi

immolatus,

mortem subiit.

Sed tertiâ die,

quum revixisset

divina suâ virtute,

resurrexit

è *Sepulcro*, 10.

& post dies XL,

de *Monte Oliveti* 11.

sublatus in *Cælum* 12.

and returning thither whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
whilst the Apostles
gazed upon him, 13.

to whom he sent

his Holy Spirit 14.

from Heaven,

the tenth day

after his Ascension,

and them being filled

with this power,

into the world,

to preach of him;

being henceforth

to come again

to the last Judgement,

sitting in the mean

time at the right hand

of the Father,

and interceding

for us.

From this Christ

we are called

Christians, (alone.

and are saved in him

& ed rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post *Adscensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanguis 14.
de *Cælo*,
ipso vero,
hac Virtute
impletos,
de se prædicaturos,
in Mundum,
misit;
olim redditurus
ad *judicium extremum*,
interea sedens
ad *dextram Patris*,
& intercedens
pro nobis.

Ab hoc Christo
dicimur
Christiani,
inquit; eo solo salvamur.

Mahome.

CX LVIII.

Mahometism.

Mahometismus.



Mahomet 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed
of Judaism,
Christianity,
and Gentilism,
by the advice of
a Jew 2.

and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius;
feigning,

Mahomed 1.
homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam
ex *Iudaismo*,
Christianismo,
& *Gentilismo*,
confilio
Indei 2.
& *Monachi Aiani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*;
feignens,

whil-

whilst he had the fit of
the falling sickness, that
the Archangel Gabriel
and the Holy Ghost
talked with him, using
a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his ear.

His Followers
restrain themselves
from Wine;
are circumcised;
have many wives;
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples
whereof they are called
to holy Service,
not by Bells,
but by a Priest 6.

they wash themselves
often; 7.
they deny
the Holy Trinity;
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great
Prophet,
yet lesse than
Mahomet;
they call their Law
the Alcoran.

dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
secum colloqui (Iem,
Archangelum Gabrie-
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,
adsuefaciens
Columbam, 4.
ut ex aure sua
escam peteret.
Assecla ejus
abstinent se
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur;
sunt *Polygami*;
extruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*,

non à *Campanis*
sed à *Sacerdote* 6.
ad sacra
convocantur;
sæpius se ablunt; 7.
negant
S S. Trinitatem;
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnum
Prophetam,
minorem tamen
Mahometem;
Legem suam
vocant *Alcoran*.

Gods

CXLIX.

Gods Providence: *Providentia Dei.*

Mens States,
are to be attributed
to Fortune,
or Chance,
or the influence of the
Stars (Comets 1.
indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God 2.
and to his
Governing Hand; 3.

Humana Sortes,
non tribuendæ sunt
Fortuna,
aut *Casui,*
aut *Siderum Influxui,*
(*Cometa* 1. quidem
solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo 2.
& ejusdem.
Manu rectrici; 3.

even

even our sights,
or oversights,
or even our Faults.

God
hath his Ministers
and Angels, 4.
who accompany
a Man 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
against wicked Spirits
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
lay eth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

*Woe be to the mad
wizzards and witches,
who give themselves
to the Devil (being
enclosed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dall with him,
and fall from God!
for they shall receive
their reward w him.*

etiam nostræ *Prudentia*,
vel *Imprudentia*,
vel etiam *Noxa*.

Dens
habet *Ministros* suos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
se associant,
ut *Custodes*, contra
Malignos Spiritus,
seu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei insidias struit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & Lamis,
qui *Cacodæmoni*
le dedunt,
(inclusi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocates
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

C L.

Indicium Extremum.

The last Judgement.

fol.

For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise
up the Dead 2.
with the sound of
a Trumpet 1.
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgement-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing
in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.

When the Godly
and Elect 4.
shall enter into life
eternal into the place
of Bliss and the new
Hierusalem; 5.

But the wicked
and the damned 6.
shall be thrust
into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented
for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
que
Voce Tuba 1.
Mortuos 2.
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Iesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis
in *Nubibus*) (nem
ad reddendam ratio-
nem
omnium actorum.

Ubi pii (justi)
& Electi 4.
in *Vitam æternam*,
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& novam *Hierosolymam*
introibunt : (5)

Impii vero
& *Damnati* 6.
cum *Cacodemonibus* 7.
in *Gehennam* 8.
detrudentur,
ibi æternam
cruciandi.

X 2

Clausula.

Clausula.**The Close.**

Thus

Thus thou hast seen
in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief words
of the English & Latine
Tongue.

Go on now,
and read other
good Books diligently,
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, & Godly.

Remember these
things; fear God,
and call upon him,
that he may bestow
upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti
summatim
Res omnes,
quæ ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglica & Latina
Lingue.

Perge nunc,
& lege diligenter
alios bonos *Libros*,
ut fias *Doctus*,
Sapiens, & *Pius*.

Memento horum;
Deum time,
& invoca eum,
ut largitur tibi

Spiritum Sapientiae.

Vale!

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